JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,488—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1895.

A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.
CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.
The Editor of *Health* says:—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR ..	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.I. COROMANDEL..	4499	W. A. Wheler ...	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigholl ..	12th ,,
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA....	7569	W. B. Andrews ...	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigholl ...	9th ,,
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE.....	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
† The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22th August, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Dec. BALDUINO..... 17th Oct. 1895.
S. S. SINGAPORE..... 14th Nov. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa, or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sep. 20, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR.....	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX ...	T. Rassevich ...	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA...	V. Ghersman..	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE.....	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE ...	B. Vidos	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For farther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 28th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, about the 26th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 26th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

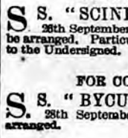
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 28th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 26th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Coief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street, House

AN ESTABLISHED RECORD,

Which has long remained undisturbed, is that held by GOUT AND RHEUMATICS which are estimated to have caused more absolute pain than any other four complaints combined. Those who suffer will confirm the reliability of the estimate, but we are gradually reducing the lead by means of

KEMP'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TREACHER AND CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(Made from the Government Formula.)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium.....	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 7	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle.....	Cash,	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit,	As. 14 and Re. 1-7

For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a Reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle.....	Cash,	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit,	Re. 1-2 and Re. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.

(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit (Egle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle.....	Cash,	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
	Credit,	Re. 1-7 and Rs. 2-8

CHLORODYNE.

(Treacher's own make.)
The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most Reliable Remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash,	12 As. and Re. 1-4
	Credit,	14 As. and Re. 1-7

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

—COLLARS—
"Shapes to Date."
Gents' Collars, Best Irish Linen, Four-Fold, Made "Specially" to order, Dhobie-Proof.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES'—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine.....	5 8 &	7 0
22 in. ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	7 12 &	8 10
23 in. ,, ,, ,, Natural Sticks.....	9 8 &	10 8
23 in. ,, ,, Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12 4 &	14 0

GENTS'—

24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
24 in. ,, ,, ...	10 4 &	12 4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk ,, ...	14 0 &	16 0
25 in. ,, ,, ,, Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

CASH PRICES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

Of all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER pianos have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent BLUTHNER spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a PIANOS grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the GRANDS company dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into UPRIGHTS the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Agents—BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' SHOES
NOW SHOWING AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK.

	Rs.	a.	
PATENT COURT SHOES	2	6	per Pair.
CHARLES IX. MOROCCO SHOES	2	6	,,
MOROCCO COURT SHOES, Beaded Toes	2	14	,,
TAN KID COURT SHOES, Beaded Toes	3	12	,,
THE "DOROTHY" Patent Court Shoes	4	12	,,

A Splendid Assortment of Children's Shoes in Stock.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.
Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.
Price: Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

KEMP'S ANTI-IODISM SARSAPARILLA
WITH
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

IN this preparation, while the full action of the Iodide of Potassium is maintained, the distressing symptom of "IODISM" is prevented. This is a great advantage to Vegetarians and to all persons Susceptible of Iodism, for it enables them to continue the use of a most Valuable Drug during a prolonged course of treatment, and is indeed a boon to the people of India, whose form of diet renders them very liable to Iodism even in small doses, unless the Medicine is protected in the way we have succeeded in protecting it.

KEMP'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation so protected.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

AN EVENING CONCERT,

Under the Patronage of
LIEUT.-COL. W. J. MORSE, Commdg. Bom. Dist.,
WEDNESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER,
In Aid of the Funds of
THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PROGRAMME:

1 Chorus .....Our Flag .....G. C. Spanner.
The GIRLS of the Byculla School.
2 Song .....Ho! Jolly Jenkin .....Sullivan.
Mr. L. BARRETT.
3 Song .....Marguerita .....F. N. Lohr.
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
4 Song .....I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby .....F. Clay.
Mr. McCAUSLAND.
5 Piano Solo ...Walzer Burlesque op: 28...Nicode.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
6 Song .....La Serenata .....P. Tosti.
Mr. A. DALY.
7 Violin Solo..Grand Valse de Concert ..De Beriot.
Miss PEDRAZA.
8 Song .....I dreamt that I was dreaming .....H. Dacre.
Mr. F. OWEN LEWIS.

PART II.

1 Chorus .....(a) Skye Boat Song .....Songs of the North.
(b) Holiday Song .....G. C. Spanner.
The GIRLS of the Byculla School.
2 Song .....Whisper and I shall hear...M. Piccolomini.
Miss MORRIS.
(Violin obligato, Miss PEDRAZA.)
3 Song .....The Flight of Ages .....F. Bevan.
Surg.-Capt. WADE-BROWN.
4 Piano Solo ...Andante and Rondo Capriccioso .....Mendelssohn.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
5 Song .....The Venetian Boat Song ...Blumenthal.
Miss TUDBALL.
6 Violin Solo ...Spanish Dances Nos. 2 and 4.....Moszkowski.
Miss PEDRAZA.
7 Song .....The Last Watch .....C. Pinsuti.
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
8 Song .....So Fare thee well.....Cellier.
Mr. McCAUSLAND.

Concert to Commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats..... Rs 3.
Back Seats..... Re, 1.

PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, Tenders for the Purchase of Two Lots of SCRAP TEAK TIMBER, now Lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Lots purchased to be removed within one Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before Delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st September, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Court of Small Causes of Bombay.

SUIT No. 83-697 OF 1895.

KHOOBA KULLA and MEGA GOWA, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of SADA HIRA, Surviving Partner of the late BHANA HIRA, who traded as SADA HIRA....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

AHMED HAJEE HASSAM .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 3rd Day of September, 1895, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghogari Mohla, outside the Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 787, and new No. 7930, and 7952, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6203, and Street No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Ghogari Mohla, on the North by a sweeper's passage, and on the South by the property of Hajee Hassum Comer.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 10th Day of October, 1895, lodge in my Office a Statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 13th Day of September, 1895.

C. P. RADFORD YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Finas	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
AND
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ALFRESCO CALICO DANCE
Will take place
ON FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.
Fancy Dress, Rs. 2, Gentleman and Lady.
Evening Dress, Rs. 3; Extra Lady, Re. 1.
Tickets to be had of
A. SAWYERS,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR ONE MONTH from 1st October next, Arrangements have been made for the sale of Ice, Soda and Cold Drinks to Passengers and the Public between BOMBAY and AHMEDABAD, by the Down Trains leaving Colaba at 6-30 A.M. and 10 P.M., and Up Trains leaving Ahmedabad at 5-45 A.M. and 8-0 P.M. (Madras Time).

D. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 19th September 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have Contracted to purchase from one LUXUMIBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late NARAYEN MOROJEE, and Natural Mother and Guardian of her Infant Son, DADAJEE NARAYEN, the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax Land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built thereon, with well, privy and trees grown thereon, situate on the south side of Moogbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration of Bombay, and the same is containing by admeasurement 186 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 152, new No. 1402, old survey No. 502, and new survey No. 7644, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 117, and new under Ward No. 562, Ward D, Street No. 29, Street Moogbhat Lane, and the same is bounded on the East by the property of Muccoond Bhawoo, on the west by the property of Sunderao Narayen, on the North by the said Moogbhat Lane, and on the south by the oart of Timbuck Vaidya, and the same is now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants. If any person having claim by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise, may make the same known to the Undersigned, at his following address, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.

HURRICHUND BABAJEE,
House under Street No. 75-77, in 2nd Carpenter Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th Instant, both Dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1895.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1895.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 24th instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th September, 1895.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c, at the G I P Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Poona, known as "Tankerville," in the Civil Lines, near Post Office and St. Paul's Church.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured us with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable bungalow with out-houses, &c. (if not previously privately disposed of).

A large and commodious house, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, and has a carriage entrance from the Synagogue-road also. It has an extensive compound, about 4 acres and 2½ gunthas, or thereabouts.

There are two blocks of buildings connected by a passage which makes them into one commodious dwelling-house.

Under one roof or in one block there are a large dining room, a set of bachelor's bed-rooms, an office room with two other smaller rooms, and a back verandah.

Under another roof or another block there is a nice dining room with three sets of large bed-rooms, and a verandah at the back.

Both these buildings face the west.

There are four ranges of stables, servants' quarters, office, &c., &c., in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co. (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a dealer closing his business.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, linoges dinner and desert sets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Harold and Co., Calcutta, a handsome strong English-built single-seated office brougham, a swift, cushion-tyred safety bicycle in very good order, a large sized magic lantern, Theadolight surveying and levelling instruments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosind lamps, firstrate engraving and oil paintings in gilt frame, Madras cane matting, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns of various sorts, begonias, stephanotes, lily, &c., the property of W. COLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 23, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 3 SHIGRAMS AND 3 HORSES,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortagagee, Bhikajee, widow of Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Mistry, and on account and at the risk of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Bottlewalla (an Insolvent)—

3 shigrams.
3 horses.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany semigrand pianoforte.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, pier, side, dressing, and wash-hand tables, conversation and reclining couches, easy arm and without arm chairs, side-board, clothes press, almyra, dressing glass, &c.

1 large English cooking stove.

By order of Messrs. Pallonjee and Co., and on account of whom it may concern—

5 cases each 2 tins, each 56 lbs. Australian honey.

On account of the concerned—

8 H M G C 2423—1 case worsteds, ex s. s. Tokio.

By order of the Supt., Government Telegraph Department—

140 galvanised red tubes for posts.

By order of Mr. Girjasunker Vajesunker, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ally Sulaman and Co—

490 H A S & Co. 64-65—1 case black worsted coating, ex Clan Macalister.

66-67—2 cases worsted coating, ex Auston Hall.

491 H A S & Co. 67-68—1 case „ „ ex Hispania.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
4 Japanese jinrickshaws.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and substantial teak and black wood household furniture made to order, consisting of drawing room suite, lined rich tapestry, neat mirror back cabinets, English velvet lined folding chairs, bentwood washband stand with mirror, double almyra, clothes press, marble topped round and octagon tables, dining table in 15 pieces, with case, brass bed stead with wire mattress, large sliding door cupboard, ice chest, aviary, best plated ware, glass and crockery, etc., the property of a Gentleman, left Bombay.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, next to "Colah Hall," the valuable and neat substantial-made black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome ribbed dogcart with hood, powerful and fast galloway, harness lamps by Kirks and Ditmar, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, pictures, etc., the property of A. E. BERTIS-SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR BROWN LEATHER SINGLE HARNESS, SADDLES, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

On MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small consignment of superior Cawnpore made saddlery, boots and shoes, consisting of sets, of brass mounted brown leather single harness, saddles, shooting boots, lace boots, ladies' lace boots, canvas tan shoes, tan leather, tennis and Oxford ladies' Oxford shoes, ammunition boots, &c.

The property will be on view from to-morrow, Tuesday,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On a Date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the very valuable and artistic, season black and teakwood complete suit's of dining drawing and bed-room furniture of superior polish and workmanship, made after English design, complete drawing room suits, lined with rich silk tapestry and velvet, elegant revolving and plain topped office tables, handsome chiffoniers and cabinets, book-presses, very handsome and strong made single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washband tables to match, easy and light chairs of various designs, marble topped tables, ottomans, brass tables, teapoys chairs cradle, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 23, 1895.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	3,928,000 =	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY,	GALLE.
CALCUTTA,	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS,	HONGKONG,
COLOMBO,	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (58, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	5	per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ¼th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin), Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage 4 annas.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, AUSTRALIA	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
COLOMBO	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
RANGOON	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
AGRA	The Bank of Madras.
	Bank of Bengal Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Promissory Notes, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HASTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Isaac Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 1-30 p.m.

Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 2 p.m.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

Central India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Parsee Bazar Street, 3 p.m.

National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Meadow Street, 3-30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Rovers' Football Tournament, Rovers v. Welsh Regiment, 5 p.m.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.—The undecided tie between the Rovers and the Welsh Regiment will be played off this (Monday) evening, at 5 o'clock. Teams as on Saturday.

FEVER, DELIRIUM, AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday at Worlee Broady Road, regarding the death of Bhicoo Bapoo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged thirty-five years, residing at that locality. The deceased had been suffering from fever for some time past, and a couple of days previous to his death he became delirious, and acted like a mad man. On Friday he jumped into the well close by the house. Immediately after the splash was heard, the well was dragged, and the body was recovered about an hour afterwards, life being extinct. A verdict of suicide during delirium of fever was returned by the jury.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a policeman noticed the dead body of a man floating in the sea, off the Apollo Bunder, and brought it on to the shore. The body was dressed in a dhotur and bundee, but it was in such an advanced state of decomposition, that the skin was peeled off, and it was difficult to find out whether it was of a Hindu or a Mahomedan. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to claim the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest in the evening, at Boree Bunder, on the body, when the jury returned an open verdict.

ARREST OF THE RIPON ROAD MURDERER.—Morad-din Roshan, a Mahomedan, who had absconded from Bombay after murdering his wife, Coonand, in a chawl, at Madanpoora Ripon Road, on Thursday last, was arrested by the Bombay police, on Sunday evening, at Igatpuri, and brought here yesterday evening, in charge of two policemen. The Mahomedan, who is a resident of Benares, and who arrived in Bombay about a month ago, admits having murdered his wife, whom he had married by Necka only about three months ago, but pleads provocation on the ground of his wife having had improper intercourse with another man. The accused will be charged to-day before the magistrate.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—In aid of the funds of the Byculla Girls' School, an evening concert is advertised for Wednesday next, in the Town Hall. The programme is one of unusual attractiveness, and we venture to predict the success of the undertaking. Foremost among the lady-vocalists is Mrs. Macmillan, whose dulcet strains have not been heard in the Town Hall for four or five years. Miss Tudball and Miss Morris will also sing. Mr. Daly will make his *debut* on the local concert stage. Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Owen Lewis and Surgeon-Captain Wade-Brown will also, we believe, make a first appearance. Mr. McCausland's name is also down on the programme, but we hope nothing will induce him to sing "Coster" songs in the midst of music such as is promised. The concert, will commence at 9 p.m. Miss Pedraza and Miss Douse are the instrumentalists.

ALLEGED DACOITY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Hussoo Jummahomed, a billiard-room keeper, at Falkland Road, has reported to the police, that about 11 o'clock, on Friday night, three persons, named Malik Ahmedshah, Shahadat Sahib Gool, and Mahomed Joosub entered the billiard-room, in company with four other Mahomadans, and having upset the billiard table, forced open a cash box, which was fixed at the end of the table, and carried away from the same Rs. 40 in cash. The plunderers, who are all well-known characters, were armed with sticks, and assaulted some of the customers, who were in the billiard-room at the time. On a complaint being made to Constable Parret, at Falkland Road, that officer arrested the three accused, while the four others are still at large, and on an inquiry it was ascertained that amongst them were two notorious characters, named Abdulla Coorlavalla and Saidoo of Tantanpoora, neither of whom have returned to their homes, since Friday. On Saturday, the three accused were charged by Constable Parrett, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with dacoity, under section 395 of the Penal Code. At the request of the police the case was remanded until to-day.

ASSAULTING A HINDU CLOTH MERCHANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Goolam Husein Rahimkhan was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Khanji Bhimji, a bunia cloth merchant. Mr. Moroji Kashinath, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Pease, solicitor, defended. It appeared from the evidence laid before the magistrate, that, on Friday evening, complainant was passing along the Duncan Road, when accused, who was under the influence of liquor, came up from behind, and assaulted complainant severely by means of a heavy club without the slightest provocation. Mr. Moroji urged that the assault was committed by accused at the instigation of a man, who was at variance with the complainant. The accused was a hireling, and he (Mr. Moroji) asked the magistrate to inflict exemplary punishment upon him. The magistrate remarked that the assault was quite unprovoked, and the fact that the accused was under the influence of liquor was no excuse. It was a severe assault, and as the parties were strangers, and there was no ill-feeling between them, he (the magistrate) was bound to inflict a deterrent punishment on the accused, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied on behalf of his clients Messrs. Mehta, Sampat and Co., for permission to withdraw an information laid by them, on Thursday last, against Messrs. Narandas Ramji and Co., praying for a summons on a charge of using a counterfeit trade-mark on cotton goods known as *dorias*. In their information complainants stated that they were the sole importers of *dorias* of the particular kind, which bore a mark "1,000." These *dorias*, which had been shipped for them by Sir Jacob Behrens and Sons, of Manchester, had a good reputation in the market, and were largely in demand. Sir Jacob Behrens and Sons had prevented the use of the mark in England, but it was imitated by the accused. When the information was filed the magistrate intimated that he would take time to consider whether he should issue a process, and Saturday was fixed for his decision. Mr. Hemming stated that the case had been settled out of court, the accused having undertaken to erase the mark over which the complainants had a proprietary right and paid Rs. 100 as compensation to the complainant. There was, therefore, no necessity for his worship to issue a process. The magistrate, accordingly, allowed the information to be withdrawn.

GOA NEWS.—The electoral register for the province of Ilhas has been completed, and laid on the table of the Municipal Hall for inspection. The appeal made by the Regenerador party against the election of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas was decided on the 21st August by the supreme tribunal in Lisbon, annulling the election, and ordering a fresh one. The decision has been rendered unnecessary since the Governor-General dissolved lately the same Corporation, and has ordered a new election within ninety days.—The steamers of the Bombay S. N. Co. began running between Bombay and Goa from Sunday, the 15th instant. No mails will be conveyed until 1st of October, when the steamers will leave Bombay, at noon, instead of at 7 o'clock in the morning.—It is reported that a meeting of the Progressist party was held at the house of the Count of Ribandar to petition the Government at Portugal regarding the arbitrary conduct of the officials in the late occurrences in Pangim.—A summary punishment was meted out to one Remigio Juveniano da Costa, who went in the Revenue Office and insulted one of the clerks. He was caught and sent to the District Magistrate, who sentenced him to fifteen days' imprisonment. Messrs. Jose Simao Rodrigues and Gregorio Ribeiro, who were arrested on suspicion as concerned in the robbery of a shop at Margaum, have been discharged for want of evidence.—A steamer has been chartered to convey to Lourenco Marquis two companies of infantry stationed in Pangim.—The Ministerial paper, *Diario do Governo*, publishes regulation for the Lyceums, in which it is declared that any professor failing to register proper marks, and the roll of attendance of a student which may prove unfavourable to the candidate at the examination, will be dismissed at once.

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* this morning publishes the following article, which our correspondent wires to us :—

The remarkable career of the prosperity upon which the Oriental Life Assurance Company embarked twenty years ago continues unchecked. The directors' report for the last year, which is now before us, shows that, despite the keen and increasing competition for native lives and for assurance business generally in India, the pioneer company in this line holds its own and yearly improves its position. Stated shortly, the result of the whole business of 1894 is that the funds and other assets of the company, which at the beginning of the year amounted to eighty lakhs have been increased by fourteen and a half lakhs, giving the policy-holders the security of an accumulated life assurance fund of more than ninety-four lakhs. The progress is apparent in all directions, and it has been fairly won. The shareholders and policy-holders alike may be happy in the knowledge that the company has not bought its business too dearly according to the auditors' report, which in this particular carries the greater weight that in some respects it exhibits a tone of independence, which is not altogether friendly to the board of directors. The management has been characterised by an economy so strict as almost to endanger efficiency. So too with regard to the all-important matter of commission to agents. We gather from these candid accountants that the Oriental Company has paid all round for its business about one-fourth the amount paid by rival institutions doing business in this country. If this testimony be not enough to satisfy the proprietors they must be singularly ignorant of the conditions under which success in assurance business is to be attained. The progressive increase to which we have alluded is to be seen in the number of life proposals made to the company. For the year they totalled 4,383 and covered sums aggregating Rs. 1,25,91,256. This is the largest amount proposed to the company in any one year during its existence, but the management is confident of surpassing the record in 1895. Altogether there are now in force on the books of the company 20,110 policies assuring with vested bonus additions in the aggregate Rs. 5,26,08,850, part of which in pursuance of the rule, which custom and prudence prescribe, is re-assured with other institutions. The annual revenue of the company for the year amounted to Rs. 25,49,607. Thus, regarded from whatever point of view the concern is one of which the proprietors, and those who have fostered its growth and watched over its progress have reason to be proud. We agree with the auditors in thinking that the company is one which has a special claim on intending insurers among the natives of this country. They point to the fact that it is almost a national institution that it keeps its head office, and all its funds in India, and that Indian rank and commerce are largely represented on the board of directors. Not that the company needs the aid of political or economic ideas for its support. It is able to stand by its own strength and to secure business on its own merits. There are, however, some, it seems—we suspect among those who have an insignificant interest in the company, for from this class of shareholders is dissent usually drawn—who are not satisfied with the picture of prosperity, which the balance-sheets and accounts present. Every shareholder, and policy-holder, whatever the amount of his interest, has, of course, a title to inquire into the methods of the management. But while we do not question the abstract right of the individual, we think it unfortunate for the great body of proprietors who are content with a record of success, which progresses by leaps and bounds, that the action of a few busy-bodies should be allowed to engage the attention of the management when it might more profitably be devoted to developing the business of the company. The time of the high officers is too valuable to be spent in answering the uniformed criticisms of captious enquirers. Non-technical minds should be content in life assurance business as in other matters, which partake of the nature of sciences, to repose on authority. Some question has risen, we understand, between certain gentlemen, who claim with a slender warrant to be the spokesmen of the policy-holders and the management of representing for this purpose the body of shareholders regarding the distribution of profits and the application of the reserve fund as between these two classes. As usually happens the difficulty arises upon the ambiguity of certain clauses of articles of association, and reinforces once more the old business rule, which lays it down that too much expert care and forethought can hardly be expended upon the framing of the organic character of a company. It is cheaper in the end to pay well at the start in order to have the memorandum and articles of association of the company settled by the best legal authority obtainable in life assurance as in other business. The want of a nail has often meant the casting of a shoe with disaster to the rider. The view the directors took of their duties under the ambiguous articles in question has received the practical support and endorsement of Mr. Macpherson. Perhaps the most learned lawyers practising at the Bombay bar, and of Mr. James Meikle, one of the most eminent Scotch actuaries alive. To the ordinary man the authority of these two experts, covering as it does the whole field of enquiry, would, we think, have proved convincing. It is, at all events, sufficient to enable the board to disregard the fractional dissent that still raises its voice, while perhaps in the opinion of the other proprietors by robbing that dissent of all base. It also deprives it for the future of the colour of good faith for practical men of business. The opinion and concurrence of the lawyer and the actuary will rob theoretical speculations regarding what was in the mind of the original draftsman of the articles. Of all practical interest the point they look to is the result even assuming that the rapid expansion of the company's business has thrown a strain upon the staff, which has resulted in minor informalities in book-keeping, or a breach of the letter of the company's constitution, has the status or stability of the company as a sound life assurance institution conducting its business on the basis laid down by careful actuarial calculations in any way suffered. The auditors who, as we have said before, exhibit a leaning towards the dissidents and return an emphatic negative to this question. To any one who still remains in doubt we recommend a cursory study of the certified accounts and balance-sheet. It will suffice to convince him if his mind can understand the lesson that the figures convey that few companies doing business in the East can claim a greater financial stability than that over which the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presides.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL.

WE welcome into local journalistic ranks, "The Monitor," a weekly paper, printed in English, Gujarati, and Urdu, and available either separately, or in the three languages together. Its promoters, who are prominent Mahomedans, are not making commercial profit their first consideration, and consequently the price is so low as to admit of purchase even by the very poor. Although the journal supplies a long-felt want by being primarily a Mussalman organ, the legitimate aspirations and wants of all other communities are ventilated in its pages. "The Monitor" has not come into being merely to say ditto to the shibboleths of most of its native contemporaries. "Loyalty to the British Raj," says the prospectus, "will be our key-note, but we reserve the right to criticise the actions of Government fearlessly and independently, being, however, careful never to overstep the bounds of moderation." In short, the new paper claims (and the two post numbers go to justify the claim) to be free from sectarian prejudice, and to award praise or censure unshackled by considerations of sect or exigencies of party. We wish the promoters success in the independent line of criticism they have marked out for themselves.

THE employment of Kaka Khel caravans for the carriage of stores from Chakdarah to Chitral, writes a contemporary, is a good move. Major Deane is to be congratulated on an arrangement which will permit of the withdrawal of the transport animals still attached to the Field Force. The Kaka Khel have intimate relations with the tribesmen beyond the Peshawar border, as they control the timber trade on the Kabul, Swat, and Panjkora rivers, and they can exert great influence through their agents with all the headmen of the various clans. It is therefore unlikely that their *kafilas* will be molested, for they could indirectly punish any *malik* whose followers were guilty of a raid on the road. At all events if the experiment prove successful, the sending of supplies to the Chitral garrison in the future will be materially simplified. The convoys will not need to be protected by our troops, and the expense will be greatly reduced. The arrangement, too, will put money into the pockets of the tribesmen, who will have a keen interest in maintaining it on a satisfactory footing. The Pathan is the most avaricious of all the border tribes, and as long as he can accumulate rupees there is the less likelihood of his giving trouble to the Government which finds them. The success of the policy recently adopted will mainly depend on the extent of interference with the tribesmen through whose territory the new road passes. If the clans are left alone and allowed to manage their affairs in their own way, no hostile spirit will be excited. Whether this will be found feasible, remains to be seen. When the time comes for our troops to march to and from, on the occasion of the reliefs for Chitral being sent, the scheme will be put to a practical test. Not improbably the garrison may be relieved only once in two years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE hear from Naini Tal that Colonel G. Henry, at present officiating as Deputy Quartermaster General at Army Headquarters, will succeed Colonel Egerton as Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Bengal Command.

THE early setting in of the cold weather in the north-western Himalayas has caused the Indus to sink rapidly, and there is now no fear that the floods will do further mischief at Dera Ismail Khan.

AN officer of the Intelligence Branch is to be told off to accompany the railway survey party which will examine the Hukong Valley route to Upper Assam this cold weather.

DURING the absence on short leave to Simla of Lieutenant-General Sir William Elles, Major-General Sanford will command the forces in Bengal.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been confirmed as D. A. Q. M. G. in the Intelligence Branch, *vice* Captain Allen, East Kent Regiment, whose tenure of office has expired. Lieutenant Cookerill, 25th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Staff Lieutenant, *vice* Captain Johnstone.

BHTU DIRGAJ DEO, zemindar of Untari, in the district of Palamau, has offered to contribute Rs. 8,000 towards the construction of a dispensary building at Daltonganj. The offer has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the building will be named after the donor of this munificent sum.

THE provisioning of the troops in the Gilgit agency is nearly completed, everything having been satisfactorily carried out as usual by Captain Yeilding. He has now to arrange for the return march of the Pamir Commission.

THE garrison of Chirtal are now no longer in telegraphic communication with India, as the line is being dismantled between Drosh and Dir.

THE last convoy of stores for Chitral reached Gairat on Wednesday. On the following day all the troops at Gujar left for India, and thus the Lowarai section of the road is being made over to the Khan of Dir.

THE Headquarters Staff of the Chitral Relief Force will be disestablished at Nowshera at the end of the current month. General Sir Robert Low will then return to Lucknow, and probably resign command of his district early in November, when he will proceed to England. General Stedman and the line of communication staff will have work at the base sufficient to keep them employed for a week or ten days in October. The dispersion of the transport will involve much labour.

THE police chronicles of Bengal for last year record a striking instance of the difficulties which the attitude of the people sometimes opposes to criminal investigation in this country. At Asalpur in the Murshidabad District a dispute arose regarding the ownership of a certain plot of land. When the crop ripened, one of the disputants hired two men to be present at the harvesting in case of forcible interference. The men were attacked, beaten unmercifully, carried from the field to the village and there butchered in cold blood, their heads, legs and arms being severed from the trunks, which were ripped open and thrown into an adjoining jheel. Such a daring and brutal outrage could easily, one would imagine, be brought home to the authors. As a matter of fact the news did not reach the police till some days afterwards, and though the District Superintendent at once hastened to the spot and personally conducted the investigation, he was completely baffled. Not one of the villagers would open his mouth, and the perpetrators of the murder remain undetected and unpunished.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam draws attention to a matter which may be well worth enquiring into in connection with excise administration on the Bengal-Assam frontier. A marked diminution has taken place in the revenue demand for opium licenses. This the District Officer of Sylhet attributes to the fact that excise opium is smuggled from the neighbouring Bengal districts, where the duty is much lower than in Assam. The Chief Commissioner points out that as this must have been going on for years it is not likely to have affected the returns for last year in particular. He expresses the opinion, however, that the practice cannot be put a stop to until the treasury selling price of opium in Bengal is raised to a figure approximating that obtaining in Assam. Some notion of the prevailing difference may be gained from the circumstance that whereas the treasury selling price in the Bengal districts of Mymensing, Tipera and Rangpur has recently been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 31 per seer, the price in Assam is Rs. 37 per seer.

THE Royal Presidency Athletic Meeting for 1896 has been fixed for February 15th, the Committee very wisely sending out their circulars now, so that competitors may have ample time in which to train. The Army Championship is the most important event, and an important change has been made in the programme. Last year the regiment whose representatives won the majority of four races, namely 120 yards (hurdles), 100 yards, quarter-mile and mile races, took the challenge shield presented for annual competition by Sir George White. Next year the events will be 100 yards, quarter mile, 600, 1,000 yards and the mile. The prizes offered for these events come to a total of Rs. 1,240 in addition to silver and bronze medals. The Army Championship is open to non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments, the number of entries being unlimited, though only two competitors from each corps are allowed to start in each race. The 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade are the present holders of the sheild. It is hoped that regiments from far and wide will send representatives, as the prize list is such an attractive one. Entries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary Presidency Athletic Meeting, Calcutta.

THE death of the Princess Victoria of Capua brings to mind the terrible shock given to society some years ago by the marriage of the Prince of Capua, brother of the King of Naples, to Miss Penelope Smith, of reputable but obscure parentage, in Iseland. Miss Penelope Smith was possessed of the greatest beauty, of exceedingly high aspirations, and proud temper. She was wooed and won by the then heir-presumptive to the throne of Naples, and was at first refused all acknowledgment of her rank and title by the members of the Court. After a while, however, a middle course was adopted. Penelope Smith was to be admitted to share the society of a Royal Family of Naples—described by Sir William Hamilton, in a former generation, as the "most vulgar, vicious brood upon the face of the earth"—on condition of her acceptance of a distinct title, with the understanding that she was not to consider herself a member of the august family, distinguished for its inheritance of vice, which had been cultivated until it had developed to an immense degree at the Court of Naples. But Penelope Smith possessed the proud blood of the Irish kings, from whom every respectable Irish woman professes to claim descent, and refused to abrogate her undeniable right to sit side by side with Royalty upon the throne, and would not content herself with a seat upon the steps; so that she was ignored by Royalty altogether, and left to reside with her princely husband upon the sole income derived from his estates. After the death of her Royal husband she took up her abode at Villa Marlia, near Lucca, with her son and daughter—the former being irrecoverably insane, his malady having taken the turn of an abhorence of women. The sight of a member of the fair sex drives him to such excess of fury that the chateau is surrounded by high walls to prevent his catching a glimpse of any of the market woman returning home from Lucca. The daughter, the Princess Victoria, who has just died, lived for many years alone, and had become the most successful tamer of wild horses in Europe. Her skill and courage in driving a pair of untrained English horses over the rough roads and round the angles of the rocks used to excite the greatest admiration among the horsey Englishmen frequenting Lucca, for the sole purpose of witnessing her talent. The brave escort would follow her carriole through every obstacle, and never cease applauding her dexterity in manœuvring her team through the narrow passes of the mountains. The Italian poet Dall' Ongaro immortalised her name as the "Diana Castra—de Lucca."

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE BISHOP MEURIN.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Catholic community of Bombay was held yesterday in the hall of the St. Xavier's College, to perpetuate the memory of the late Bishop Meurin. Sir Michael de Quadros was voted to the chair. There was a large attendance of friends and admirers of the deceased, who was universally respected not only by the Catholic community but by Native community also.

In opening, the proceedings the chairman, said: Although the revered name of Archbishop Meurin was engraved in their hearts, they would not again see that familiar and majestic face except on the day of the general Resurrection. Although his deeds in this Presidency were before their eyes, and could not be forgotten by those who knew Dr. Meurin, yet the rising and future generations would know nothing of their great benefactor, unless there be a monument of some kind or other, worthy of that extraordinary man who was one of the benefactors of Bombay, and also the father of the poor. Dr. Meurin was with them for twenty-eight years, having landed on these shores in the year 1858, when they all know that Catholics were not recognized by Government as a community, and when there were scarcely any Catholic schools, colleges, orphanages, deaf and dumb institutes, leper home, Catholic libraries, debating clubs, nor the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and if he had remained with them until his death they should have had that day at least a home for the poor and destitute, which was one of his pet ideas. But, unfortunately, they lost him about nine years ago by his transfer to the great diocese of Mauritius. Monsignor Agliardi, their first apostolic delegate, that shrewd diplomatist, had a very high opinion of the abilities and talents of Dr. Leo Meurin, and at his suggestion, the present Holy Father Leo XIII. called Bishop Meurin to the Vatican in 1886, where he was immediately entrusted by the same Holy Father with a very important work on the Catholic Church, and his writings and views were so greatly admired and appreciated, that the Holy Father, desirous of always having Dr. Meurin near him, offered him the Cardinal's hat, but our Venerable Bishop respectfully informed his Holiness that he preferred an active and missionary life, and his Holiness, who was then on the lookout for an able man to go and take charge of the important See of Mauritius (four times as large as Bombay and Damaun diocese, put together) —then in a state of great excitement, disorganization, and disorder; elevated Bishop Meurin to the dignity of an Archbishop, and requested him to go to Mauritius; an offer which was cheerfully accepted. He loved to work and to fight out the cause of the Catholic Church, and how well he succeeded in Mauritius is known to all of them. Bishop Meurin had not done good for the Catholics alone, but also for non-Catholics, hence his popularity with all classes and creeds, Europeans, Native Christians, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans. The Goans, too, had a share of his attention and esteem, and he at one time contemplated a large building with a chapel attached to it, where the Goans might come and live together at a nominal rent abandoning their village coors or clubs—with two wings, one for men and the other for women. He, therefore, felt confident that all the communities in Bombay with one voce join and support their idea of establishing a Poor Home for Catholics and others without distinction of nationality, creed, or caste in memoriam of Archbishop Meurin. If, however, funds were insufficient, which could not anticipate since the Archbishop had friends, like Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., and others, they might think of a memorial chapel with a public school attached to it in some important locality of Bombay. He then called upon Mr. Curaetji Nusserwanji Seervai to move the first proposition which ran as follows:—"That the Catholic and other friends and admirers in Bombay of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Leo Meurin, S. J., Bishop of Port Louis and formerly Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, in general meeting assembled beg to place on record their deep sense of regret at the death of his Grace who was distinguished no less for his zeal and charity than for his conspicuous ability, and whose administration of Bombay was a signal success in all that he undertook for the social, moral and religious advancement of the Catholic community in particular and for the welfare of the citizens of Bombay in general."

Mr. Seervai, in course of a lengthy speech, dwelt on the many qualities both of head and heart of the late Bishop, whose deeds were living monuments of his sterling worth. Bishop Meurin was a type of man rarely to be found. Dr. Meurin was self-sacrificing and always ready to assist the poor. He then related some of the most praiseworthy deeds of the deceased, who possessed a generous heart and lofty ideas.

Mr. D. Pereira, solicitor, seconded the proposition in an appropriate speech recounting the whole hearted, noble and brilliant career of Dr. Meurin, who was a friend of the poor, and who assisted every charitable movement at personal sacrifice of time, labour, and money.

Mr. J. L. Britto, in seconding the resolution, said that with a heavy heart and feeling of the deepest regret at the great loss which they no less than the Catholics of the island of Mauritius, had sustained by the death of Archbishop Meurin, he rose to support the resolution which had been so ably and so eloquently moved and seconded by Messrs. Seervai and Ferreira respectively. When he was asked some days ago to be present at the meeting and to join in this manifestation of sorrow, I consented without hesitation, in the hope of having an opportunity afforded me of adding my humble tribute to the memory of one, for whom the Catholics of this Presidency entertained sentiments of the highest regard, affection, and veneration and whom he always regarded with feelings of great admiration, no less for his piety and intense zeal in the cause of religion, his affability and polished urbanity, his philanthropy and benevolence than for his great erudition and linguistic attainments and for his fearless and intrepid defence of the Catholic Church whenever it was assailed by its enemies. He felt sure that he was only echoing the sentiments of every one present in this hall when he said that no prelate had so completely gained the hearts and affections of the flock entrusted to his pastoral care, that no prelate had so completely identified himself with the best interests of his diocese, and that no prelate had worked with such untiring zeal and earnestness for the material, moral, and intelleotual advancement and elevation of Catholics as had Archbishop Meurin during upwards of a quarter of a century that he presided over the destinies of the important mission of Western India. It was no exaggeration to say that, while in these shores, Archbishop Meurin was, by the unanimous verdict of all, acknowledged to be a bright luminary of the Indian Church in consequence of his brilliant and commanding talents and his rare and varied intellectual gifts; while his reputation as an accomplished and deep scholar, his great tact and ability as an administrator, and his personal virtues had, not only rendered him an object of just pride to Catholics, but also won for him the high esteem of Government and excited the admiration of Europeans and Natives alike. It was not, however, merely as a learned and accomplished scholar and theologian that Dr. Meurin was known here; he was also a most valued and tried counsellor and guide of all who sought without reserve, his advice and help. To him, as to a loving father, several had recourse in their difficulties and trials; and to each and every one, no matter what his station in life was, he was easy of access and gracious, affable and courteous; to each and every one he readily extended his helping hand, vouchsafed the soothing balm of his warm and sympathetic heart and afforded advice, consolation, and relief in trouble.

After several other gentlemen had spoken in favour of the resolution it was put to the vote and carried unanimously in solemn silence.

On the motion of Very Rev Father M. Fonseca, seconded by Mr. B. A. Furtado, and supported by Mr. G. Misquitto, it was resolved "That this meeting is desirous of perpetuating the memory of the late Archbishop by the establishment, funds permitting, of an Asylum for the poor in Bombay, or in any other suitable manner as may be determined hereafter by the general committee to be appointed at this meeting, and that with a view to carrying out this object, a subscription list be circulated forthwith amongst his Grace's numerous Catholic and other friends and admirers."

On the motion of Mr. J. F. Pereira, seconded by Mr. F. S. Fairfield, it was agreed that a general committee composed of about fifty gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to carry out the work of raising the requisite funds and doing all else that may be necessary to give effect to the last preceding resolution, that an account be opened in the Agra Bank in the names of the honorary secretaries and treasurers of the Archbishop Meurin Memorial Fund, and that Messrs. J. E. Pereira and F. S. Fairfield be the secretaries and treasurers.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. Fr. Rector of St. Xavier's College for so kindly placing the hall of the college at the disposal of the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MADAME SEVERINE thinks that so far as *la correction* is concerned, no objection can be taken to the costume. As for the elegance of the cycle-woman's attire, it is certainly not, in her opinion, becoming. But Madame Severine confesses:—"I am fond of the bicyclette, and I often ride it; but dressed in a skirt." Madame Melba showed herself extremely averse to anything like knicker-bockers for ladies.

SCHOOLS IN SALSETTE AND BASSEIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Batliwalla, in your to-day's issue, suggests that the East Indian community should strive to contribute more generously, as the Parsees have done, and not depend on the patron. He does not know the state of our community, or he would have known that a few rich Parsees command as much wealth as the whole of our community put together. Again a people kept in ignorance, for ages, is not capable of appreciating the value of education, and of being more liberal in its support. The Bombay East Indian Association has done all it can, but as its educational schemes do not meet even with moral support at the hands of a foreign clergy, it can do no more. The King of Portugal does immense harm by his retention of patronage. No religious orders are recognized in the dominions of Portugal with the result that no order of priests can, even if they choose, settle in the diocese of Damaun, for the purpose of imparting education. It is a dog-in-the-manger policy. Neither will the King of Portugal send out missionaries, nor will the laws of the kingdom and diocesan regulations permit a teaching Order like the Jesuits to establish schools in the diocese of Damaun.

There are 40,000 Catholics in Salsette and Bassein, and yet most of them are left in utter ignorance of the very principles of religion till the marriageable age, when they receive instructions for communion and matrimony. Catholic missionaries compass land and sea to make a few converts after infinite trouble. Here we have people little better than heathen nearer home and they are left to the tender mercies of the Padroado, which neglects both their spiritual and material welfare. The diocese of Damaun hardly gets more than Rs. 20,000 out of the two lakhs which the Goa treasury spends annually on the missions. But the Goa clergy gets a return of treble and quadruple that sum as income. The British Government spends Rs. 6,000 for salaries of priests, etc. Besides these sources of income, there are the fees for baptism, marriages, funerals, masses for the dead and other rites too many to mention. If there was nothing to be got in the Salsette and Bassein missions, instead of clamouring for the retention of the Padroado, the Goanese of Bombay would have long ago agitated for its abolition. There are wheels within wheels in this question of patronage, and they who know how the machinery works feel deeply that it is still allowed to comber the ground, although its utter worthlessness for working purposes has been proved to the hilt long ago.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 21. B. A.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—People, I see are bringing mighty hammers to crack a small nut. The question is a very simple one. As patron, the King of Portugal has pledged his Royal word to provide schools in Salsette and Bassein for the welfare and progress of the Catholics, whom he has, of his own accord and free-will, taken under his patronage. The Catholics concerned, his proteges, tell their tales, and call upon their patron to attend to their wants, and thus carry out the stipulation. Nobody, up to now, has denied the obligations that rests on the patron, and the demand for schools is a logical outcome, and a legitimate desire. The other considerations now raised by a Parsee can be easily answered. The Parsee community, in respect of wealth, progress, and general culture, is far superior to the East Indian Catholic community, and to institute a comparison between them is a travesty of facts. The great masses of Salsette and Bassein are an illiterate class of people, not only ignorant, but sunk in poverty. Rich men we have hardly any, worth mentioning, and considering the condition of the community the little help that their betters render to the people in Salsette and Bassein is worthy of notice. Have we a single individual that can stand in comparison with the Wadias, the Petit, and the host of other Parsee millionaires? In point of education, can we point to a Manta, to a Dadabhai Nowroji? What the association has done, and is doing, under the most adverse circumstances, seems to be wonderful. I trust, however, that this discussion will prove beneficial, and that the Crown of Portugal will see its way to carrying out, as early as possible, measures for the good of the peoples concerned. His Majesty has long neglected them. Let him not procrastinate any longer.—Yours, &c., A CATHOLIC.

[This correspondence must now close.—ED., *B. G.*]

WANTED A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER FOR SHOLAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel grateful for a corner for this in your valuable paper. There are about 100 European and Eurasian families here, mostly railway and telegraph employes, with about 200 children. The average earnings of the fathers is about Rs. 100 a month. These families are constantly requiring medical aid as a matter of course. There are some five or six good native practitioners here, but for various reasons, the Europeans and Eurasians will not call them. There is also a Government Civil Surgeon, but his fees are almost prohibitive. What is wanted is a pensioned European or Eurasian practitioner to set up here, and if he will be content to charge one rupee fee, and a trifle over for medicines, he will be sure to make a fair practice in the long run. I trust this will meet the eyes of such a man. He will be welcome here. We don't care much for degrees. We want a kind-hearted and experienced man content to work among poor people—not one will suck the blood out of poor men with large families and small means by heavy fees and charges. Such a man will find no work here, a man that will sympathise with his class and who can understand their hardships and difficulties, is what is wanted.—Yours, &c.,

Sholapur, September. A. B. C.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 17th September, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 14th September 1895	8,625,400
Balance to be remitted from 15th September 1895 to 31st March 1896	8,374,600

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Messages will continue to be accepted till further orders at senders risk for Chitral Gairat and Drosh and vice versa; they will be posted over the section Chakdara Drosh; delay two days.

THE discovery of heirs to a large fortune, which has been accumulating for many years, has just been reported, one being Mr. George Otty, a painter, living at Pemberton-road, East Molesey. It appears that early in the present century Mr Otty, now about 60 years of age, had a grandfather who lived at Manchester, of which he was at one time Mayor. At the time of his death the grandfather had amassed a million sterling. This money, subject to a certain provision which he made for a female relative still living, he bequathed to his other relatives. Upon his death his lawyers took steps to acquaint the parties interested of their good fortune, but discovered that they had become dispersed and could not be found. Advertisements were inserted in every likely paper, private inquiry agents were set to work, clues were found here and there all over the country, but too often without any practical result. Messengers were at one time and another despatched to Ireland, France, and other distant places, and at length the persistent efforts of the lawyers were crowned with partial success. One of the yers were discovered was found in the South of France, parties interested was found in the South of France, two were discovered in America, another had gone to Australia, one had died, and there remained only one missing. After long search, information was received that the last heir had at one time been employed by a firm of decorators near London. Vague as this information was, it was pursued, and on inquiries being instituted among various decorating firms, Otty's address was recently discovered. A representative of the solicitors went down and found Otty engaged painting Tagg's Hotel, at East Molesey. When informed of his good fortune he was at first inclined to treat the affair as a hoax, but his doubts were soon set at rest by the advance of a sum of money. As soon as he was convinced that his good luck was real, he threw up his work, and has since been living comfortably on money which has been advanced to him from the estate. A great many legal formalities have had to be gone through in order to prove that Otty is really entitled to share in the fortune; but these have all been satisfactorily completed, and in the course of a few days he will leave Molesey, where he has lived for over 20 years, and take up his residence with his wife and family at Manchester. It is not known what will be the exact amount to be shared, but it must be something very considerable. It is stated that the trustees of the estate are gentlemen of high position.

THE ALLEGED MIDNIGHT FRACAS BETWEEN MAHOMEDAN DEALERS.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Jafter Noormahomed, Rahimanali, Mahomed Cassum, Ebrahim Cassum, and Yacub Ebrahim, stand charged with assault, preferred against them by Essac Sulleman, on the night of the 29th ultimo, Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, appeared for the complainant; while the accused were defended by Messrs. L. DeSouza, Velinker, and Sealy, pleaders; and Messrs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 1in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION of SONGS, Duets, Piano Solos, Waltzes, &c. (copyrights), from As. 4 each. Chappell's, Hopwood and Crew's, Sheard's, Francis and Day's, and other new Dance Annuals, As. 8 per Shilling.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried: unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—DR. F. B. SEERVAI, Surgeon-Dentist, has Resumed his Professional Work after a prolonged illness, and can now be Consulted as heretofore.

DO not want different Machines for different work. Mr. Hollane, of Stamford Hill, London, says:—I have had a SINGER MACHINE from 13 to 14 years in constant use. I have done Mantles, Costumes, Carpets, and all kinds of work with it, and have spent on it for repairs 3s. 6d.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS! SECOND-HAND PIANOS!! by Schiedmayer and other makers, in thorough order, as good as new, for Sale or Exchange.—R. J. MASTER, Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days, striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

HAVE you tried our MANILLA CIGARS? They are the best and are to be sold at Manufacturers' prices, viz. per 100 Rs. 5-12-0, Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by a European Gentleman, an Unfurnished ROOM, in the Fort, facing the Back Bay. Offers to be made to "A. B. Z." care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

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TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

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MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will be Re-opened on 1st October next. It is a very comfortable and most centrally situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 6 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N R," care of this Office.

PERRIER, JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRIDE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by the Evening of 30th September, 1895, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town until 19th October, 1895, when they should again be addressed to GANESHKHIND.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

Ganeshkhind, 7th September, 1895.

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CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
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NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.
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GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.
THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Re. 1
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

EXTRA Indian Council allotments of Bills on the three Presidencies aggregating 8 lakhs (of which Calcutta took 5) were made yesterday at 1s. 1 17-32d., which shows an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price; but the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 5-16d. Stock Exchange quotations were unchanged, excepting that for 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities which was ¼ per cent higher, at £60 7/8. About £500,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1/8 per cent., to 5/8; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 7/8 per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £60,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for Bombay. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 6d. higher, at 11s. per ton. Paris quotations were unchanged.

To-day, a further sum of about half a million in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. Further shipments of Specie, say £20,000 in Silver to Shanghai and £10,000 of the same metal to Hongkong are advised. All the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are unchanged, including that of Bar Silver, at 30¼d per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 66¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 9d. lower, at 10s. 3d. per ton.

The Wheat market was firm yesterday, with White Delhi quoted in Liverpool on the spot at 4s. 9d. per cental, ex-quay.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 3 8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1 32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 23-64d. for January-February 1896. In East Indian Cotton, Tinnevelly's were 1-16d. higher in both grades. The market closed steady; Surats hardening; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales summing up 12,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indian. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

In Cotton at Havre, both "Good" Oomra, and "Fine" Broach advanced fcs. 2 per 50 kilos at fcs. 42½ and 50½, respectively.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 19,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 61,000 bales, the amount forwarded to consumers having been 6,000 bales greater, at 49,000 bales. The week's Imports were 2,000 bales more, at 8,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 49,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,094,000 bales.

To-day a further advance of 1-32d. has been established in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool at 4 13-32d. per lb., and Arrivals are 3-64d. higher. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000 bales, Imports *nil*. The Manchester market has been firm.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 8¼ cents per lb.; December Futures having been 2 points lower, at 8·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales.

To-day the New York market has been virtually unchanged, 8¼ cents, and 8-17 cents being quoted for ready and future Cotton, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports are 22,000 bales. The Cotton (of the new crop) in sight in New York is 240,000 bales.

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for a Parsi holiday; but a little business has been done in Produce as follows:—

COTTON has been firm in tone in sympathy with latest advices by wire; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 Dholleras (Bombay pressed) at Rs. 197; and 200 Bengal "Fine" at Rs. 189½; while the Mills have taken 650 bales, consisting of 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 175; and Wadhwan, at Rs. 205; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 180; and 100 Compta Ginneed, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have also both been firm to-day, with a small amount of business for export passing in the former, and moderate transactions in the latter; but prices in both all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,192 bales.
Linseed	516 cwts.
Gingellyseed	576 ,,
Castorseed	1,289 ,,
Rice	10,122 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Nash, Lt. C, Ms Royal Scots, on leave, from Belgaum.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Duncan, Lt, Ms, Royal Scots, on leave from Belgaum.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Walker, L', Bo 21st I, from course of Muskutry from Deolali.
Gillespie, Major, Bo A V D on leave, from Kirkee.
SEPTEMBER 20.
Cockwill, Lt, Punj 28th P. I, on leave from Simla.
SEPTEMBER 21.
Baltine, Lt. Puni 1st Cavalry, on leave from Dera I Kan.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.
Stannard, Lt, Beng Oxford L, I, on leave to England.
Churchbel, Capt, Bung The Cameronian.
White, Lt. Punj, 15th Cavl, to rejoin to Loralai.
Nicholson, Br-Genl Punj D A Genl, on leave to England.
Lockwill, Lt, Punj 28th P I on leave to England.
Baltine Lt, Punj 15th Lancers, on leave to England.
Tuite, Capt, Ms, 23 ML, an furlo, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1895.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head Quarters.
To-morrow and Thursday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head Qarters.
To-morrow and Thursday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Leave of absence for 8 days from the 21st instant, is granted to 2nd Lieut. L. Penny.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 21st September, 1895.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

I. There will be sword drill for all members at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 24th instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd September, 1895.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	1	50 p.m.	...	49·
Suez	22	11	20 a.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 22nd September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	15	...	2
,, Karachi	...	18	...	4
,, Madras	...	19	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 21.
10 p.m. — 79·4
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.
6 a.m. — 77·5
10 a.m. — 81·3
3 p.m. — 83·1
4 p.m. — 83·0

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 7th September 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	762	762	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,997	28,741	1,256	...	...	6,268
Goods	31,810	33,954	...	2,144	...	1,58,596
Other earnings	2,217	2,075	142	...	...	6,767
Total for week	64,024	64,770	...	746	...	...
Aggregate	6,51,510	8,23,169	...	...	...	1,71,659

THE SPRING RUNNING.

A JUNGLE STORY,

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Part I. will appear in the

Bombay Gazette of Saturday, September 28.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

BIRTH.

PEREIRA—September 20, at Bandora Hill, the wife of J F Pereira of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYAN—September 7, at Simla, the wife of Walter Bryan, of a daughter.
HOLLAND—September, 13, at Simla, the wife of Captain Percy Holland, of a daughter (English papers, please copy.)
JONES—September 14, at Shahjehanpur, N-W-P, the wife of Surgeon-Major J M Jones, Army Medical Staff, of a son.
JORDAN—September, 14, at Fair View, Lahore, the wife of P A Jordan, of a son.
JORDAN—September, 14, at Durbhanga, the wife of Surgeon-Captain J G Jordan, of a son.
KINDLER—September 18, at Calcutta, the wife of H H W Kindler, of a daughter.
KITCHIN—September 12, at Chakrata, the wife of the Rev W Kitchin, Chaplain, of a son.
WATKINS—September 13, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieutenant C Mortyn Watkins, R E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WEST—GIBSON—September 10, at St Mark's, Almora, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Brooke Deedes, of Lucknow; George William Maxwell West, 1-3 Gurkha Rifles, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G W West, B I. Political Agent, Kathiawar, to Catharine Janet, youngest daughter of Mr H W Gibson, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and late Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, Oudh.

DEATHS.

HALL—August 21, at Freiburg, in Baden, Lieutenant-General Charles Henry Hall Bengal Staff Corps, late Commissioner Rawalpindi Division.
COOKE—August 22, at the University College Hospital, London, Mable Alice Frazer, the dearly loved youngest daughter of the late Charles R Cooke, Inspector of Schools, Punjab, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1895.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE, in moving at the last meeting of the Senate that the three examinations necessary for the Arts course be reduced to two, quoted figures to show that the percentages of failure in the London University are considerably lower than those of Bombay, and drew the remarkable deduction that the examinations of the local University are eight times more stiff than those of London. But so we pointed out the other day, the comparison was faulty, inasmuch as the figures for the London University related to the years 1838 to 1888, while those of Bombay dealt with the three years 1891-92 to 1893-94. We have, therefore, been at some trouble to obtain carefully-prepared comparative figures for the latter period, and they will be found in tabular form elsewhere. It may be thought unnecessary to make any elaborate demonstration of the incorrectness of the figures on which a motion defeated in the Senate was based. But in the present instance it is very desirable that the correct percentages should be made public, inasmuch as it is rumoured that the question will again be raised by the defeated party as soon as University rules allow. The statement may be incorrect, but it is not without significance that one of the most prominent of the native papers favourable to the proposal to diminish the number of examinations has remarked that it is so sound that Mr. Ranade should not be discouraged at its "present" rejection. If the corrected figures for Bombay, which we publish elsewhere, are compared with those cited by the learned Judge, it will be found that his percentages are so at fault as to suggest the possibility that he left the calculation to be made by some young man who has been ploughed, perhaps more than once, in Mathematics. There are many discrepancies between Mr. Ranade's results and those now published, the most remarkable being in the case of the B.A. and Second B. A. examinations, and the strong tendency of these descrepancies is to discredit the theory of the excessive harshness of the Bombay course upon which the learned Judge mainly based his motion.

We have dissected the figures in order to show what proportion of the failures is in respect to private candidates and ex-students, and it will be seen at once how greatly these examinees swell the totals of plucked candidates. As many of our readers are aware, the term "ex-students" is officially applied to young men who having kept terms for a particular examination at college, in accordance with the University rules, have failed to pass, on one or more occasions, and being unable or unwilling to continue at college, from some cause or other, prepare privately for the examination, and appear when it suits their convenience. They correspond to the private candidates at Matriculation, but having attended college at some previous time they cannot strictly speaking be called private students. They are young men who have quite passed the period of boyhood, and consequently, understanding their own interests better than the lads who go up for Matriculation, are more likely to prepare themselves well for the ordeal. This explains how it is that the percentage of failures among private candidates at Matriculation (92·4) is shown to be so much higher than that among the ex-students in the more advanced tests. There can, of course, be no ex-students at an examination in the year in which it is held for the first time, and hence it is that men of this class did not appear in 1892 at the Intermediate, and in 1894 at the B. A. It should also be stated that for reasons which need not be explained—since they have no bearing on the present point—there were no candidates classified by the University authorities as ex-students at the L.M., LL.B. and second LL.B. examinations in the years to which the figures published elsewhere relate.

In answer to the argument that the high percentages of failure in the Matriculation test is largely due to ill-equipped candidates sent up privately, rather than to the harshness of the University system of which Mr. Ranade complains, it may perhaps be contended that at the London Matriculation also ill-prepared candidates present themselves, and that therefore the comparison can only properly be made between the total percentages of failure. It must indeed be admitted that the latest edition of the London University Calendar does not seem to contain any distinct provision, such as a certificate of attendance at school, for keeping out ill-prepared candidates. But there are several considerations which go to show that the evil cannot exist in the London University to anything like the same extent as here. In the first place, the London candidates must be at least sixteen years of age, while here the age restriction was removed in 1887. We are informed that in the Metropolitan University no such credit attaches to the unsuccessful candidates as is the case here in regard to "Matriculation fails" and "P. E. fails." We cannot believe that at the London University there is any such profound faith in luck, and such a prevalent desire to try it, as exists amongst Bombay students. It is asserted by those who are in a position to know that every year the local candidates include youths who are possessed with no higher desire than to satisfy their curiosity to see what an examination is like, and who have persuaded their ignorant fathers and guardians, having faith in luck, to send them up. A careful study of the proportion of failures in the University for separate years has shown that in some cases the percentages can be materially altered by the omission or addition of a year, a fact which goes to prove how delusive percentages are, if one puts too much faith in them. Even when, to avoid mistakes due to narrowing the field of observation, a large number of years is taken into account in making the calculation, the result cannot be implicitly relied on to establish conclusive theories unless the percentages for all the individual years are tolerably uniform. If a spirit of leniency actuated the University examiners at one time and stiffness at another, the average figures would be no sure indication of the harshness or otherwise of the University course at the present time. It is unreasonable to suppose that a question in which the varying mental capacity and powers of application of students living in surroundings entirely different to each other have to be considered can be settled merely upon the basis of a tabulation of percentages. But even if, for the sake of argument, this theory be admitted, a glance at the comparative table we give this morning will show that the case for Mr. Ranade's motion was very far from being as strong as the learned Judge believed.

THE mercy which tempers justice in India is illustrated in the Government Resolution on the reports on the prisons of the various provinces, which appear in the *Gazette of India*. When a prisoner in jail is beyond hope or in an actually moribund condition they are released "not in the hope that they will recover but that they may have the comfort of dying at home." It might be supposed that the jail authorities did this for the sake of diminishing recorded deaths in jail, but such is not the case. They are shown as having occurred in the jail, and so there is nothing misleading in the statistics. That there is a steady decline in the number of women deported to the Andamans is a matter of regret to the jail department not that they wish for more female felons but there is marrying and giving in marriage in the Andamans, and the fact that few female convicts are now sent there is causing inconvenience and a paucity of brides, which is the cause of regret. The resolution shows that the total cost of jail administration in this country has diminished by nearly a lakh of rupees when compared with the figures of 1893, when it was fifty-seven lakhs. The highest expenditure recorded in any of the provinces took place in Bengal, where it was Rs. 12,96,000 against Rs. 12,02,131 in 1893. On the other hand the expenses of Indian jail establishments were a lakh higher than in 1893, although the statistics of that year were an increase upon those of the previous year. The cost of jail establishments per head of average strength was highest in Bengal. In Bombay it was well within the average. The number of convicts who came under the new remission system was nearly doubled during the year under review (13,467 in 1893 and 24,613 in 1894), and the number who actually gained remission was 24,550 compared with 13,441 in the preceding year. Seventy-five per cent. of those who earned remission were convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding two years. The largest number of convicts who gained remission in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (8,031); the number in Bengal was 4,529; in the Punjab 4,043; in Burma 2,680; in Madras 1,749; and in Bombay 1,651. The maximum remission in days (795) was earned by a convict in Burma under a sentence of ten years. The average remission earned by convicts under sentences exceeding ten years rose from 349 in 1893 to 457 days in 1894. The maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year was Rs. 20 (Central Provinces), as compared with Rs. 18, which was the maximum earned by a convict of the same Province in 1893. The Government of India are, as has been previously observed, not desirous of rewarding, with larger sums than they need immediately on release, industrious and well-conducted prisoners, who by earning marks can gain a substantial reduction of their sentences. The Governor-General in Council prefers that the working of the system should be made attractive to convicts so as to influence their conduct in jail for good, and that they should realize not only that the reduction of their sentences, but also that the grant of prison privileges and their selection for promotion to the grades of prison officers, largerly depend upon the number of marks earned by them. It appears to the Government of India that the statistics of the year testify to the satisfactory working of the mark system, and that the system affords a powerful inducement to convicts to maintain good behaviour. The good behaviour of discharged reformatory boys is also a subject to which the Government of India draws attention. The working of reformatories has been in its opinion on the whole satisfactory, but the information as to the manner in which boys discharged from Reformatory Schools have managed to earn their living is condemned as imperfect. It is admittedly not easy to obtain accurate information as to the manner of life of discharged boys, without inquiries which are likely to be conducted in an inquisitorial manner so as to suggest that the persons regarding whom inquiry is made are still under the supervision of the police. Therefore inquiries are only to be made in the first year after discharge, and in consequence until some new means is devised of gaining the desired information it must of necessity be very scanty.

IN his annual report for last year, Dr. Weir the Health Officer, calls attention to the serious falling off observable in vaccine operations in the Town and Island of Bombay. The average number of persons operated on for each of the five years ending 1893 was 19,912, the largest number being in 1892, when there were 20,970, and the lowest in the following year, when there was a decrease of over three thousand. The diminution for 1893 is attributed by Dr. Weir to the fact that during the disturbed period of the riots vaccination work absolutely ceased, and the Department, "being made up from only one class of the population," collapsed. But although the comparatively small figures for 1893 are included in the calculation, we find that the total for 1894 is as much as 1,285 below the average for the preceding five years. Over eighteen thousand of the persons operated on were children, leaving only 545 cases of vaccination of adults, as compared with an average of 1,296 in the preceding quinquennium. Dr. Weir who significantly remarks that "the object of the Vaccination Department is vaccination, and every other duty ought to be secondary to it," is evidently of opinion that there is great room for improvement in the administration of the Department. It may be that some satisfactory explanation can be given, but *prima facie* it would certainly seem that the neglect of operations intended to preserve the city from small-pox epidemics, to which Dr. Weir calls attention, would justify a renewal of the application addressed to the Governor-in-Council in 1888 by the Corporation for the Vaccination Department to be transferred to the Health Department of the Municipality. Government to continue to supply a trained Superintendent. Without assigning any reasons, Lord Reay's administration declined to assent to a modification of the existing arrangement, whereby Government have the entire control and supervision of vaccination in the city, and pay over the fees to the Municipality. Those fees are entered in the Budget for the current year at Rs. 17,284. As the Corporation is entrusted with the entire sanitary work of the city, there seems no very valid reason why the vaccine operations should not be placed in the hands of the Health Department, an arrangement which would be all the more convenient and effectual since the registration of vital statistics falls to its share.

UP-COUNTRY natives are supposed to be smarter and handier than those of these parts, but it is doubtful if they are more intelligent or more careful in matters which affect their lives and limbs. The report on the working of the Factories Act, in the North-West Provinces, contains evidences of this. Accidents of all kinds are more numerous in up-country mills than they are in Bombay, and the Special Inspector of Factories calls attention to the matter. He finds that most of them are due to adjusting belts by hand when machinery is in motion. No less than five men have been killed within thirty days lately, and one man had his arm broken from the same cause. Most of these accidents are due to inexperienced men trying to replace their own belts. This is generally against mill and workshop orders he knows, but he feels sure that accidents of this nature might be considerably reduced if managers would issue stricter orders against any one replacing or unshipping belts, except those men especially engaged and trained for this work. He further thinks that the introduction of belt shippers in each room of a mill would ensure their being used. Generally, however, it is found that they are thrown aside in the mills that have adopted them, and when required cannot be found, or else happen to be broken. Another principal cause of accident is on account of the belt lapping round the shaft. This might, the Inspector thinks, entirely be obviated by the introduction of pulley hooks, which can generally be placed so as to suspend the belt when off the pulley, at a small cost, with the additional advantage that it is far easier to replace a belt when suspended on the hook than when hanging on the shaft. The heads of mills and workshops are urged to carry out these suggestions as far as possible, so as to reduce the number of lives lost. All accidents due to exposed gearing are attributed in the report to excessive carelessness or ignorance on the part of the persons using them.

ALLOWING for the increase of mileage, the number of accidents on Indian railways during 1894 shows an increase of 243 or 5·66 per cent., as compared with the average of the three previous years. The numbers of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains were one and 85 respectively, against 39 and 87, the averages of the three previous years; while the number of passengers killed and injured from causes other than accidents to trains, was also under the average.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st August 1895 shows an Increase on the corresponding week of 1894 of 82,180 maunds and Rs. 14,433 in the earnings.

THE following advertisement appears in a Trans-Atlantic paper:—"Wanted—In 100,000 households in America, a willing sunshiny daughter who will not fret when asked to wipe the dishes, or sigh when requested to take care of the baby; a daughter whose chief delight it is to smooth a way a mother's wrinkles, and who is quite as willing to lighten her father's cares as his pocket, a girl who thinks her brother quite, as fine a fellow as some other girl's brother. Constant love, high esteem and an honoured place in the home guaranteed. Employment assured to all qualified applicants."

MLLE. BRANDES has no opinion to express on the bicyclette itself, nor on the costume to which it has given birth. She does not indulge in "that sort of sport, and can, therefore, appreciate neither its advantages nor its disadvantages." But as a woman and artist she says:—"The full knicker-brokers or double skirt has seemed to me seldom acceptable. It is a brutal garment, which is often ridiculous. How can a woman sacrifice the noble bearing which a rhythmical step gives so easily to a long skirt?"

TH

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The *Times'* correspondent at Hongkong states that at the annual examinations at Canton for literary degrees and honors the Chancellor distributed to the students rhymed versions of a former Imperial Decree enjoining them to kill the Christians like beasts.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The engagement of the Duke of Marlborough to Miss Vanderbilt is announced.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 20.

The train conveying the Saxon Regiment from the German manœuvres to Zwickau collided with a goods train.

Thirteen soldiers were killed and sixty injured.

CHOLERA IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 20.

Several cases of cholera have appeared here.

MONUMENT TO GARIBALDI.

ROME, SEPT. 20.

A monument to Garibaldi was unveiled here to-day amidst intense enthusiasm.

Signor Crispi in a speech on the occasion insisted that his Holiness the Pope is freer without Temporal Power, and that Italy will never renounce her hard won unity.

THE MADAGASCAR EXPEDITION.

PARIS, SEPT. 21.

The reports by mail concerning the state of affairs in Madagascar, continue to be the most dismal. Nevertheless the French advance guard hopes to reach Antananarivo on the 30th inst.

The War and Colonial Ministries are openly disputing regarding the responsibility for the mismanagement of the Madagascar Expedition.

LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21.

At the sports meeting between the New York and London Athletic Clubs held here the Americans won all eleven events, creating several World's records.

The extreme heat which prevailed during the meeting handicapped the Londoners.

THE PAMIRS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

General Gerard, in a letter dated the 13th instant, notified that the Pamir Commission was starting on their return journey that day.

THE ARTILLERY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

The Artillery camp-of-exercise will be held this winter in the Punjab Command, a sum of Rs. 5,000 being allotted for its expenses.

CHANGES IN SOLDIERS' CLOTHING.

A despatch has been sent Home by the Government of India, regarding the application to the British garrison in India of Army Order No. 13 of 1894, which introduced certain changes in the clothing of soldiers. The recommendation made will require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

THE GILGIT GARRISON.

The troops of the Gilgit Agency will probably be placed under the Command of a selected Senior British Officer.

INDIAN MINT OPERATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Finance Department—A resolution is published dealing with the workings of the Calcutta and Bombay mints and import and the coinage of silver in India. The net imports of silver into India during the year were much smaller than in recent years, although still on an unexpectedly large scale, being valued at Rs. 632, 92, 296. No. silver was, however, coined in the Bombay mint during the year, and in Calcutta only half and one-eighth rupees were coined to meet the Comptroller-General's demands. The value of uncurrent and defaced silver coin during the year was Rs. 5,05,956 in the Calcutta mint, and Rs. 1,61,995 in the Bombay mint. The value of the copper coinage received showed a decrease of Rs. 94, 139 in consequence of the cessation of coinage of silver for public revenue of mints, and was reduced to a very low figure, the general expenditure being also very materially reduced by the reduction of establishments and restriction of purchase of stores during the year. There were 601 persons convicted in India for offences against coinage against 193 in the preceding year. A second resolution is also published announcing that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the scale of pensions laid down in article 712 of the Civil Service Regulations to officers appointed from England to the Geological Survey of India, but inasmuch as the existing rules of this services are in some respects more advantageous than the scale laid down in article 712, the Viceroy is pleased to allow every officer appointed from England the option of choosing between the two scales, and to direct that the new scale shall not be extended to any officer preferring to remain, subject to the existing rules.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 21.

The s. s. Brindisi, extra, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats hardening.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7-8
Bar Silver	30½

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,300	"
" " Imports of Cotton	8,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,094,000	"
" " Surats	30,000	"

OVER the total revenue demand of the Excise Department in Assam during 1893, which was the highest then recorded, there was an advance last year of Rs. 27,000, the total demand under all heads being twenty-seven lakhs, seventeen thousand. The demand has more than doubled since Assam was constituted a separate province in 1894. The increase last year was almost entirely due to country spirits. Under the heads of opium and ganja there was a decrease.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

A PLEASANT day and an interesting programme than the first day as one race was added to the list, attracted more than an average number of visitors to the Grand Stand.

1ST RACE.—"The Bhownugger Cup."—Rs. 1,750. Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. Sir Takhtsingji Jusvatsingji, G.O.S.I., Maharajah of Bhownugger, Rs. 250, presented by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all maiden country-breds bred in India. Weight for age. A starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 to go to the second horse, third horse to save his entry and starting sweep. Five horses in separate interests to start or only Rs. 1,000 will be added. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Moore's ch ch h Tamarind, 9st 3lbs, Owner 1
Lieut-Col Beaver's ch ch h Faust, 9st 3lbs, Mr Locke 2
Surg-Major James' ch ch geld Cyclops, 9st, Capt Firman .. 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Faust; 3 to 2 against Tamarind; and 8 to 1 against Cyclops.

A good start. Tamarind forced his way, and was running a good race. Faust tried his utmost to challenge Tamarind but he failed, Tamarind winning easy. Time—1 min. and 56¼ secs.

2ND RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse."—Rs. 1,250—Rs. 750 presented by H. H. Aga Khan, and Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 75 from the starting sweep. For Arabs, maidens on 1st May, 1895. Weight for age. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winner of the "Poona Derby," 7lbs. extra. Distance—St. Leger Course—1¼ mile.

Mr. Powell's ch a h Brandy, 10st 1lb., Mr Smith 1
Mr Essau Khalifa's ch a h Kingcraft, 8st 12lbs, Greenhalgh. 2
Mr James' b a gal Kapurthalla, 8st 12lbs, Gibbs 3
Mr D E Sassoon's b a h Reminder, 8st 11lbs, Ebrahim 0
H H the Chief of Kagal's ch a h Shensha, 8st, Native 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a c Hakum, 8st, C B Mahomed 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Reminder and Kapurthalla; 4 to 1 against Kingcraft; 6 to 1 against Brandy; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

From a good start the field got away well. Shensha was running ahead, and made the race a little bit warm. Brandy was pulling much, and remained last. The same was observed the whole way. Turning the home Brandy came up with great surprise of his last performance and winning easy. Time—2 min. and 59¼ secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Criterion." Rs. 800 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs qualified under General Condition 2. Weight for age raised 21 lbs Penalties—Winners: once, 4 lbs; twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Horses landed after 1st August, 1894, allowed 6 lbs.; Galloways allowed 7 lbs.; Maidens on 1st May 1895, 7 lbs.; Maidens 10 lbs. G. R. European professionals may ride, carrying 7 lbs. extra; Native professionals may ride, carrying 3 lbs. extra. Distance.—1¼ mile.

Colonel Steven's b a h the Boy, 10st, Mr Locke 1
Mr Macpherson's b a h Cluny, 10st, Captain Firman 2
Major H Seton's b a h Rex II, 11st, Captain Roes 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on the Boy; 2 to 1 against Rex II; and 6 to 1 against Cluny.

The threes started to a good start. Cluny was a bit leading. Then Rex came up, but he soon lost his position. The race then lay between Cluny and the Boy. The latter won easy. Time—2 min. 31 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Pony Cup."—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. For all Arabs and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under and other classes 13-2 and under above heights to carry 10st.—Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May 1895, 7 lbs. Maidens 10lbs; Horses landed after 1st August 1894, allowed 4 lbs. extra. Distance—Six furlongs.

Mr Kirk's bn a h Mulbery, 9st 11bs, Owner 1
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 10st 10lbs, Robinson 2
Mr Essau Khalifa's g a gal Rustom, 9st 4lbs, Greenhalgh ... 0
Mr Hill's b c gal Magna Charta, 10st 10lb's, Mr Smith 0
Capt Firman's b aus m, Arrahnapogue, 10st, Pugh 0
Mr Reynold's b aus m, Telicher, 10st 4lbs, Kaye 0
Mr Allen's b w geld, Forest Lodge, 10st 4lbs, Mr. Locke 0
Capt Rose' bn c m, Zenobia, 10st 4lbs (owner 0
Mr Hajee Hoosein's ch a p, Fareed, 9st 11lbs, Sallay 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Nusser, 9st 2 b Ebrahim 0
Aga Junghee Shah's b a gal Grain, 8st 12lbs, Wool 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Muslavi, 9st, C B, Mahomed ... 0

Betting: Evens on Arrahnapogue; 4 to 1 against Mulberry; 5 to 1 against Magna Charta and Forest Lodge; 6 to 1 against Bismarck; 8 to 1 against Nusser; 10 ao 1 againt Zenobia; 15 to 1 against Telicher, 20 to 1 against Fareed and Rustom; 50 to 1 against Muslavi.

A grand Race. The field went away in first attempt, Mulbery forcing the running, the rest coming in a cluster. At the home turning Mulbery still leading maintained that position comfortably. Bismarck, who was in a rug came very strongly, and was awarded a second place. Rustom who was running well in other meetings came third. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

5TH RACE.—"H. H. the first Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75; the third horse to save his entrance and starting sweep. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Penalties.—Winners: once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; four times, 10lbs.; five times or oftener, 14lbs. Winners of an aggregate amount of Rs. 6,000 in total value of races won (values computed under Rules 9 & 13 of W. I. T. C. Rules to carry an additional penalty of 4lbs.; of an aggregate amount of Rs. 10,000, an additional penalty of 12lbs. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May 1895, 7lbs.; Maidens 10lbs.; Galloways allowed 7lbs. extra. Distance.—R. C. and a distance.

Mr H E A Wigg's h Martaban, 9st, 8lbs, Mr Locke 1
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas, 9st. 6lbs, Robinson 2
Mr Luck's ch a gal Isinglass, 8st, 6lbs, Mr Smith 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Martaban; 3 to 1 against the rest.

At the start Martaban took the lead and never gave a chance to others. Ladas at the turn home came up strongly but was beaten. Isinglass a bad third. Time—2 min. 53¼ secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Welter."—Rs. 800 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all horses qualified under General Condition 2. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Penalties.—Winners: once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May 1895, 7 lbs.; Maidens, 10 lbs. G. R. European professionals may ride, carrying 7lbs. extra. Native professionals may ride, carrying 3 lbs. extra. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Luck's b aus geld Miller, 9st 11 lbs Mr Locke 1
Mr Fair's b aus m Miss Dolly, 9st 11 lbs, Mr Moore 2
Mr C R Elliott's ch c geld Marvellous, 9st 11lbs, Mr Warner 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Miller; 3 to 1 against Miss Dolly; and 8 to 1 against Marvellous.

At the false start Miss Dolly went away nearly a distance of 2½ furlongs. At the third attempt the field went away and were running abreast for a good distance. Running the home Miller took the advantage and won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 54 secs.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

WE give below the comparative table of examination failures at the London and Bombay Universities, referred to at length in our leader columns:—

PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES.

(1891-92 to 1893-94 (3 years), except where otherwise stated.)

London University.		Bombay University.			
			(A)	(B)	(C)
Matriculation..	49·4	Matriculation ...	70·7	53·1	92·1 Among ex-students.
.....	...	Previous Examination	67·3	64·8	81·6
Intermediate (B.L. 92, and B.Sc. 93 and 93)	48·4	Intermediate (1892-93 & 1893-94)	34·	31·	35·7 (no ex-students in 1893).
Intermediate (B.Sc. 93 and 93)	54·1				
B A	41·4	Second, B A (old rules)	42·3	39·9	49·3
M B	35·	L M & S	58·7	...	....
LL B	44·7	(LL B (old rules) 62· ... . Second LL B (new rules) 1892-93 & 1893-94		40·	... .

Column (A)—Among all candidates.
Column (B)—Among candidates from schools and colleges.
Column (C)—Among private candidates.

The figures given by Mr. Justice Ranade in the speech in which he moved for a reduction of the examinations in the Arts Course were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES.

Examination.	London University. 1838-1888.	Bombay University. 1891-1894.
Matriculation..	43	72
Previous	...	67
Intermediate ...	23	35
B.A.	42	57
L.M.	24	59
LL.B	35	63

A SOMEWHAT unsatisfactory state of affairs is revealed by the administration report on the Orissa ports for 1894-95. For the last three years, the expenditure has far exceeded the revenues and in spite of economies in the direction of curtailment of the staff the balance last year was still unfavourable. A few more reductions have been made in the staff, and the various port officers have been urged to scrutinize the expenditure most carefully. The expenditure last year was less than that of the previous twelve months, but the receipts also went down, owing to a falling off in the export of rice from False Point.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

IT has been my good or bad fortune to be present at many Indian Budget debates, but I cannot remember ever seeing such a large attendance of members as assembled on Tuesday evening in anticipation of the discussion or discussions to be initiated by Sir Henry Fowler. The Opposition benches were not much to look at, it is true, for although the late Secretary of State for India, looking very aged, was supported by Sir William Harcourt, who also seemed worn out, Sergeant Hemphill (Solicitor-General for Ireland in the Liberal Ministry), Mr. Woodall, Mr. Causton, and Mr. T. F. Ellis, the seats behind and below the gangway were almost a howling wilderness. Almost all the Irish members had left town to join in the faction fight in Kerry, and a single Nationalist was in his place when the new Speaker, Mr. Gully, the picture of health and contentment—so different from his predecessor—rose to formally put the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Indian Accounts. Once or twice during the evening Mr. Dillon looked in for a short time, and I thought I detected amongst the cheers that occasionally encouraged Sir H. Fowler in his apparently not over-congenial task the rich deep voice of the famous Mr. Swift MacNeill, but I could not see his classic features. Sir Charles Dilke, in no way cast down by the significant intimation given to Foreign Powers by the *Times* that they must not attach importance to what he says, was present, attended by young Mr. McKenna, who has attached himself to the right hon. baronet with the fidelity of a dog, and evidently has the highest admiration for his master. Sir William Wedderburn, had a whole bench entirely to himself, and one could not help sympathising with him in his isolation. Where were the members of the "Indian Parliamentary party"? It was only in the Ministerial camp that the appearance of the sombre and rather mean-looking chamber was so different from usual. Not only was the Treasury bench crowded, but almost every seat was occupied. Sitting next to me under the gallery was a well-known retired official, whose name is almost a household word in India. I asked him what he thought of the serried ranks before us. He is I should explain an ardent supporter of the party now in power. "Wonderful," he replied, "I hope you will mention the fact in writing to India." At first I was inclined to think that the phenomenal condition of the House was due to the desire of the new members to enjoy a fresh experience and perchance add to their stock of knowledge. I subsequently discovered that the real explanation of the crowded Ministerial benches was the interest taken by the Lancashire members and their friends in the question of the Cotton Duties to be raised by the Hon. Philip Stanhope—almost the only high-born Radical left to the sadly-stricken Liberal party. When Sir Henry Fowler rose to call attention to the decision of her Majesty's Government as to the occupation of Chitral the hands of the clock pointed at quarter to five; it was 6-38 when he reaumed his seat, having spoken for two hours, all but seven minutes. The greater part of this tremendously long speech consisted of extracts from the carefully—he contended too carefully—edited blue-book, published last week, and as an oratorical performance the effort was not to be compared to his famous deliverance of February on the Cotton Duties. There were one or two eloquent passages, but Sir H. Fowler suffers as an orator from a propensity, to talk through his nose. Mr. Maclean must have smiled when he heard the right hon. gentleman more than once speak of Cardiff, putting the emphasis strongly on the second syllable. It was a curious instance of the imitativeness of human beings that Mr. Bhownuggree, in seconding Mr. Maclean's amendment, adopted Sir H. Fowler's rendering of "Cardiff." But the most singular case of mispronunciation must be put down to Lord George Hamilton, who in the course of his able speech in reply to Sir Henry Fowler, spoke of "Beloochistan" as "Belookistan," although he had just before spoken of the "Beloochees" not "Belookees." The inconvenience of the not very intelligible arrangements, that regulate the annual Indian debate was shown by Mr. Maclean's amendment being sandwiched between Sir Henry Fowler's speech and Lord George Hamilton's reply. The result was that the noble Lord devoted his remarks entirely to replying to Sir Henry Fowler, and made no reference whatever to the arguments urged with great force and ability by Mr. Maclean. Perhaps he hardly regarded the amendment as serious. Certainly Mr. Maclean's interposition saved the Government from an embarrassing situation. The rule is that although any number of amendments may be moved on the motion to go into committee on the Indian Budget there can only be one division. If Mr. Maclean had not moved his somewhat colourless amendment Mr. Stanhope would have divided the House on the Cotton duties, and he would have had the support, as Mr. G. Whiteley showed, of some at least of the Conservative members for Lancashire constituencies. Mr. Bhownuggree spoke from the seat below the gangway usually occupied by Mr. Naoroji, and he was warmly cheered both on rising than and on resuming his seat. He spoke briefly and with effectiveness, though there was perhaps some justification for Sir Charles Dilke's remarks that the tenor of the hon. gentleman's speech was rather against than in favour of the views expressed by the mover. Sir W. Wedderburn may congratulate himself on having for once made the House laugh. This to him unusual achievement was accomplished when he congratulated Mr. Maclean on having made a "good Radical speech," slyly adding that the hon. gentleman must have thought himself back in the old Bombay days. Sir W. Harcourt found it necessary to back up his colleague, but the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in lugubrious terms, and as if he only took part in the debate as a matter of form. This evidently was what Mr. Balfour thought, for although he took notes whilst Sir W. Harcourt was on his legs he did not take part in the discussion. Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett who has cut such a sorry figure in Parliament this session, and who has been snubbed right and left by his own political friends made an attempt to speak, but was persuaded owing to the lateness of the hour to sacrifice himself. As it was the loquacity of the Lancashire representatives who after what occurred must be almost sorry they spoke compelled Lord George to defer his financial statement until the following day. Whether we agree or not with Lord George's conclusions as to the condition of India and the economy with which its affairs are administered all must admit that his speech on Wednesday deserved the encomiums passed upon it by Sir Henry Fowler. There was not much life in the discussion that followed Lord George's lucid exposition, but there was no desire to stifle discussion, and the critics of the Government cannot complain that they were hampered for time. The absence of certain bones who adorned the last Parliament but do not adorn this, was I think generally felt to be no loss to India. They can console themselves for their exclusion from the debate by reading Mr. Wilson's extremely pessimistic and cocksure article in this month's *Investors' Review* on Indian Finance.

If English politics are in that quiescent state extolled by the Duke of Devonshire before the recent appeal to the country; the same cannot be said of the condition of political affairs across St. George's Channel. There the struggle for the future leadership of the Nationalist forces is being pursued in a manner highly gratifying to newspaper editors hard up at this time of the year for interesting matter. The South Kerry election has not lasted long, but it has lasted long enough to accentuate the apparently irreconcilable differences of the two divisions of the Anti-Parnellite party. I say apparently, for in politics especially in Irish politics nothing is certain, and although men are sworn foes to-day, they may be falling on each other's necks to-morrow. The gravamen of Mr. Justin M'Carthy's formidable indictment of Mr. Healy and his friends or rather as the latter say of the indictment published in his name is the nomination of Mr. William Murphy for South Kerry against the official nominee of the party, Mr. T. G. Farrell. Mr. Murphy is a gentleman of position, belonging to a type of Irish members, not too numerously represented in the present Parliament, and of which Mr. J. Barry, the prosperous linoleum manufacturer; Mr. Bernard Molloy, the barrister and inventor; Mr. John Morrogh, the director of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, and Mr. Rochfort Maguire, the friend of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the South African Colossus, are conspicuous examples. Mr. Murphy formerly sat in the House as one of the members for Dublin, and was respected by all parties. It is rather singular if Mr. Healy is guilty of all the political crimes and misdemeanours with which he is charged by his opponents, he should have attracted to his side the bulk of the men of substance in the Nationalist party, and that they should adhere to him through good report and evil report. At any rate up to the appearance of the T. P. O'Connor-Dillon-M'Carthy manifesto, as Mr. Healy would describe it, they had shown no signs of deserting him, and I have not since heard that they have allied themselves with the "irresponsible fanatic" (Mr. William O'Brien) and the "solemn political incapable" (Mr. Dillon), to quote the language of the Healyite *Irish Catholic*. The style of the manifesto is certainly not that usually adopted by the estimable and mild Mr. M'Carthy, and probably Mr. Healy is justified in attributing the authorship to Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Dillon, the former of whom, as Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party have reason to remember, is a past master in the art of drafting such documents. It is nominally addressed to the electors of South Kerry, but really to the people of Ireland generally. It commences by saying that Mr. Murphy's candidature brings the country face to face with a momentous issue. "That issue is whether a party bound by its pledge to discipline and to unity is to perish or be maintained." The result of the general election has unloosened the tongues of Mr. M'Carthy and his friends, who necessarily remained silent whilst there was a possibility of the Liberals being returned to power. For three years, it is alleged, there has been an incessant campaign against the unity of the Irish party. "The methods have varied but the objects have remained always the same." Reference is then made to the visit paid to the United States by two prominent Healyites, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M. P., and Mr. Florence O'Driscoll, "with the object of inducing our friends there to cease sending subscriptions in support of the Irish party," to the efforts made in Ireland itself to "bankrupt and destroy the movement," and to the climax of this "campaign of calumny," Mr. Healy's amiable allusions when the General Election was in full swing to the famous "sales" to the English Liberals of the Omagh seats. "This is a state of things," we are told, "which cannot go on. It would be impossible for any man or body of men successfully to carry on a movement if such disloyalty were tolerated, and unless the Irish people declare in unmistakable language their resolve to put down this new faction a united party cannot be maintained." This protest against Mr. Healy's methods was followed by a remarkable speech from Mr. William O'Brien, making a series of further charges against the ambitious member for North Louth. Among other things of which he is accused is the boycotting that Mr. Morley privately complained of when he went to Ireland on his "mission of peace." Mr. Morley, who by the way does not seem to be in any hurry to return to Westminster, was, Mr. O'Brien tells us, anxious on accepting the Irish Chief Secretaryship to consult the representatives of Ireland as to his administration. He sent a message to them to that effect. But his overtures were repulsed. For the sake of a quiet life the committee of the Irish Party agreed to Mr. Healy's proposal that they should "decline to hold any relations whatever with Mr. Morley except through Mr. Deasy. This I believe is quite accurate—it corresponds with what I heard of the matter at the time—but it would have been fairer if Mr. O'Brien had mentioned the reason, given by Mr. Healy for the course he advocated. His idea, as one of his friends told me when the incident occurred, that although Mr. Morley was such a great supporter of Home Rule, he was in Ireland as the representative of the English Government and Irish members could not visit him at the hated "Castle" without exciting the suspicion and incurring the displeasure of their people. But Mr. Healy's iniquities did not stop there. He actually tried to wreck the Home Rule Bill. Here is Mr. O'Brien's version of what happened, and it is, I think of sufficient interest to be given in that gentleman's own words:—"The night before the Home Rule Bill was introduced by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Healy, like other members of the committee, was informed of what the Bill was to be. What was his judgment on the Bill?—that Mr. Gladstone had swindled us—and his proposal was that next day, when Mr. Gladstone stood up to propose the Home Rule Bill, the Irish Party should stand up and quit the chamber in a body; and that was his judgment upon the Home Rule Bill, which even Mr. Redmond's supporters afterwards admitted offered to Ireland a greater measure of Home Rule than even Grattan's Parliament." Mr. Healy has not, so far as I am aware, attempted to meet the accusations preferred by Mr. O'Brien and others, and the result is seen in the defeat yesterday of Mr. Murphy by such a large majority on a small poll. Upwards of 800 fewer persons took the trouble to vote than on the occasion of the previous contest in 1892, a fact that seems to indicate disgust on the part of the electors with the eternal squabbles of their leaders. Mr. Healy has received at any rate a distinct check, and it will be interesting to see what his next move will be. He perhaps needed a lesson of this kind, for able though he be—and his ability is admitted by all—he can hardly expect to hope to lead the Irish party in the present circumstances. One effect of the Kerry election will possibly be to induce Mr. Sexton to emerge from his tent where he has been sulking since the General Election. Mr. Healy, I fancy, is a little carried away by the flattery of some of his friends. It was amusing during the closing period of the recent brief session to hear them contrasting the activity of his self-imposed leadership with the supineness of Sir William Harcourt; and now I see in this week's issue of the *Irish Catholic* very great prominence given to a suggestion of the London correspondent of a New York journal that Mr. Healy should "take a prominent place in the Liberal Party instead of being merely a mouth-piece for the ventilation of Irish grievances." Mr. Asquith or whoever is the coming leader of the Liberal Party had better look to his laurels.

Sir Raymond West commences his duties at Cambridge next month. He will deliver two lectures a week.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the mail steamer Peninsular, on Saturday last, were the Hon. Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., late Resident at Mysore, Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Commissioner, Southern Division, Nawab Valee-ud-din Khan, son of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, &c. Several friends and well-wishers assembled in the passengers' pavilion, at the Apollo Bunder, at noon, on Saturday, to wish Mr. Lee-Warner parting greetings, believing that, as this was the first Saturday mail departure at the close of the monsoon, they would meet him at the Bunder. Some of them carried bouquets of flowers and other floral presents, and among those present were the Maharajah of Kolhapur, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Messrs. T. M. Filgate, J. W. Orr, G. H. Gell, Cowasjee D. Banajee, and N. M. Lokhande. It appeared, however, that Mr. Lee Warner, who was slightly indisposed, had proceeded at an early hour with Mr. Justice Candy, whose guest he was, to the Victoria Dock, and boarded the mail steamer before she left the dock. Some of his friends, therefore, with their floral presents, met him on board the steamer, while a few left the bunder disappointed at not meeting him there.—Mr. J. F. Fleet, Commissioner, Southern Division, came over to the Apollo Bunder from the Royal Yacht Club, with Dr. Peterson and other friends, and proceeded to the mail boat in the Customs' steam launch.—Nawab Valee-ud-din Khan, dressed in European costume, came to the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by a number of friends who had accompanied him from Hyderabad, among them being his younger brother, Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, Fateh Sultan Talukdar, Vizier Sultan, Razac Ali Beg, aide-de-camp to the Prime Minister, &c. Nawab Valee-ud-din Khan was to be accompanied on his visit to England by Mahboob Sultan, son of Vizier Sultan, Moulvi Abdul Halimi, Keramatulla Saheb, Mr. J. O. Lawder, brother of Dr. Lawder, of Hyderabad, and Surgeon-Captain Patrick Hehir.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

BEFORE beginning the account of the second day of this match it may be advisable to give a short resume of Friday's play. Poona batted first and were in the opinion of the critics got rid of very cheaply for 127 runs, as the team are fully capable of making a couple of hundreds on the fast Poona wicket. Connoisseurs were still more surprised when Bombay were disposed of for nine runs less. The wicket played very easy all through, and yet the ball beat the bat all day. Bombay being all out at 5 p.m., left an hour and a-quarters play. This was distinctly in their favor as the light was becoming very bad. They started very well, getting rid of three good bats for 49. Greig, however, fully sustained his reputation of being able to get runs under all conditions, and played a very dashing innings, being credited with 31 not out. The rain which had been threatening all the afternoon then fell, and play was stopped at 5-45. It was rather hard luck on Bombay as with another thirty minutes they might have got rid of a couple of the Poona batsmen and to have started Saturday's play with a little in hand. The game, however, was in a most interesting condition, and barring accidents an exciting finish was looked for, as the rain did not damage the wicket and it looked in good order when play was resumed at 11-35, on Saturday morning, Fernyhough and Greig continuing the batting. Cheetham bowled from the Gymkhana and Hair from the Council Hall end. Both players commenced very cautiously, and runs came slowly by singles till Greig got Cheetham to leg for a triplet, and two balls later served Hair in a similar fashion, bringing the sixth decade on the board. Greig placed the fast bowler for a single, Cheetham appealed for Greig l.-b.-w., but it was decided in the batsman's favour. Greig cut the next ball for a couple. Stephens then pursued the ball to leg, a couple being the result, another couple to Fernyclough produced the record of 70. Anderson then took the leather from Cheetham, nearly beating Fernyhough with his second ball, but Fernyhough in revenge cut him for a couple. Hair handed the leather to Reynolds, a double change being tried. The first ball of the over nearly proved fatal to Greig, and resulted in a couple of byes, Greig drove Anderson for three. Carnegy then showed a fine bit of fielding at cover, and Greig hit Reynolds to square leg for four. A full pitch off Anderson produced three and recorded 90. The next ball Greig cut for a quartette, and pulled the last one of the over for three, this over costing 10 runs. Hair therefore went on at the Gymkhana end in place of Anderson. Greig chopped the second ball for a single, and placed the third to leg for three, this caused 100 to be hoisted. Runs at this period of the game were coming very fast, and the batsmen had got the better of the ball, both men playing sterling cricket, and never letting off a loose one. Greig had placed to his credit 64 out of a hundred, a very meritorious performance. Greig later however put up one off the fast light-handed to Cheetham at slip, the telegraph reading 104-4-67. Thus breaking a long partnership which was beginning to be dangerous for the Bombayites. Wyatt was his successor. Play then became slow for a few overs, but Wyatt foolishly ran himself out. Score. 109-5-3. Wilkins next joined Fernyhough who had compiled seventeen, the result of being at the wicket an hour. Wilkins opened his account by cutting Reynolds for a couple and drove him the next over he received for three. Cheetham then bowled from the Council Hall end, replacing Reynolds. Fernyhough got him away to leg for three. Smith then met with an accident, slipping up when after the ball, and falling heavily upon a knee, which had been previously injured, and was obliged to retire, a substitute being provided. On the game being resumed Hair bowled three wides in succession. Fernyhough was then tempted to let out at a slow one of Cheetham's but the ball clean bowled him. The retiring batsman had played a very careful innings, showing excellent defence. His record was 24 in an hour and twenty minutes. He played the game all through, and did much to wear out the Bombay bowling. Score 125-6-24. Sale joined Wilkins and drove Hair for two. Sale directly after this tamely put the ball up to Macbeth at mid-on. Score 129-7-3. Deas filled the vacancy and opened with a single, and followed this by hitting Cheetham square to the boundary, which Smith who had pluckily returned to the field was unable to save. Wilkins then played on. Score: 137-8-7. Usborne partnered Deas, and chopped Hair for one. He then drove Cheetham for a single and Deas hit the next ball to the road for four. This signalled 140. Usborne got a couple of Hair's first ball. Reynolds took the leather from Cheetham, and bowled a maiden. Deas put Hair to leg for two. 150 was now telegraphed. Deas got a couple off Reynolds. Anderson was now tried instead of Hair, the change was successful as Deas returned a very hot one to the bowler who held it very cleanly. Deas had had a merry innings for his 17. Score 152-9-17. Bowen was the last man. Usborne put Reynolds to leg for two. Bowen opened with four to leg, and Usborne cut Reynolds for three, causing 160 to be put up. Usborne then ran a close one and drove Anderson the next ball for one. A double change of bowling was now tried. Hair resuming at his original end, Cheetham replacing Anderson. Usborne hitting the latter for four produced 170. Bowen then placed Hair to leg for four. The bell then rang for luncheon.

On the game being resumed Usborne began to hit freely. Four byes brought up 190. Usborne then hit Hair to leg for five. Three from Usborne caused 200 to be signalled. The captain then put Cheetham for three, and Bowen followed suit. Reynolds next took the leather from Hair, and got Usborne caught at slip by Cheetham. The partnership of the two last players produced 55, a most useful finish which gave Poona a distinct advantage. This left Bombay 217 to win and three hours to get them in. Bowen made 18 not out, and Usborne 38. Score 207-10-38. Bombay began their second attempt at 3-5. Stephens and Reynolds beginning the innings. Bowen and Browne sharing the bowling. Stephens hit Bowen's first delivery to square for four and placed the next for two while Reynolds opened his account with a single, off Browne. An appeal for stumping was answered in Stephens' favour. Stephens then cut Browne for one, and followed this with an off drive, which brought up 10. Reynolds then drove the left-hander for four, and two balls later served him in the same way for two, Fernyhough saving the boundary. Stephens made a single, and Reynolds snicked Browne to leg for 3. (20 up.) Stephens was then given out leg-before, off Bowen, which from the scorer's box seemed an unfortunate decision. 21-1-8. Carnegy joined Reynolds who made 5 off Browne 3 and 2. Carnegy commenced with a single. Sale then took charge of the bowling from Browne. Carnegy snicked for one, and Reynolds drove his second ball for one. (30 up.) Several singles followed, honours being divided, Reynolds then cut a short one of Sale's to the boundary. Deas took the ball from Bowen, Reynolds treated his second ball to three (40 up.) Carnegy serving him with a boundary drive following this with three. Reynolds then by a bit of misfielding notched a couple, Carnegy steering a lucky one through the slips brought 50 on the board. Reynolds commenced the new decade by cutting Deas for 4. Sale was no-balled for breaking the wicket, Reynolds placed Deas for 3, (60 up). Carnegy cut a short one of Sale's for a quartette. Reynolds serving Deas in the same way two balls later hitting him for 3. 70 runs in 50 minutes. Greig then trundled from the Council Hall end, Reynolds punishing a full pitch for 3. Reynolds then smote Deas for 3, the ball just failing to reach the boundary, a single brought up 80. Carnegy spanked Greig for a couple, and followed this up with three to leg. Reynolds driving the third ball for 4 (90 up) and the 4th for 3, scored nine runs off the over. This brought on Bowen for Greig. Reynolds was then run out from an excellent return of Greig's

ALLIED PAIRS HANDICAP.

	Score.	H'cap.	Nett.
Mrs. Unwin and Rev. R. M. Gray	54	1	53
Miss M. Whitton and E. Penny	54	scr.	54
Mrs. Barlow and R. B. Stewart	61	6	55
Mrs. Hatch and M. F. Reid	57	2	55
Miss Humphrey and Dr. Macdonald	60	3	57
Mrs. Betham and R. C. Wroughton	61	1	60
Miss Parsons and E. F. Nicholson	64	3	61
Mrs. Mainwaring & Rev. A. Mainwaring.	70	8	62

THIRD DAY.

Silver Cup Handicap.

	Rounds.		Score.	H'cap.	Nett.
Rev. D. Whitton	54	49	103	12	91
E. F. Nicholson	46	48	94	scr.	94
M. F. Reid	50	44	94	scr.	94
J. W. Clarkson	49	54	103	5	98
Dr. Macdonald	50	49	99	scr.	99
C. H. Boggs	55	50	105	5	100
W. Plunkett	54	56	111	10	101
R. C. Wroughton	52	49	101	scr.	101
J. C. Fraser	50	50	100	+2	102
R. B. Stewart	50	59	109	7	102
Rev. R. M. Gray	52	51	103	scr.	103
V. E. Booth	61	57	118	14	104
Rev. A. Mainwaring	57	59	116	12	104
G. Duxbury	58	57	115	10	105
Col. Tidy	52	54	106	scr.	106
H. R. Stuart	57	57	114	4	110
R. B. Nixon	73	63	136	18	118

Messrs. Penny, English, and Playfair retired.

LADIES' HANDICAP COMPETITION.

Miss Carlisle	54	—10	44
Miss M. Whitton	48	scr.	48
Miss Whitton	55	— 5	50
Mrs. Betham	56	— 5	51
Mrs. Barlow	64	—10	54
Miss Humphrey	60	— 6	54
Miss Howard	74	—14	60
Mrs. Freeman	81	— 8	73

LADIES' PUTTING COMPETITION.

Miss Whitton	20
Miss Humphrey	22
Mrs. Freeman	22

Tie.

On playing off the tie Miss Humphrey won; the scores being Miss Humphrey 21, and Mrs. Freeman 22.

FOURTH DAY.

Handicap Competition.

	Rounds.		Score.	H'Cap.	Nett.
R. C. Wroughton	49	42	91	scr.	91
R. A. English	57	60	117	22	95
J. C. Fraser	48	47	95	+2	97
Rev. R. M. Gray	49	48	97	scr.	97
Dr. Macdonald	47	52	99	scr.	99
J. W. Clarkson	51	53	104	5	99
R. B. Nixon	60	59	119	20	99
E. F. Nicholson	48	49	97	+2	99
W. Plunkett	56	54	110	10	100
G. Duxbury	59	51	110	10	100
H. R. Stuart	54	50	104	4	100
M. F. Reid	47	52	99	+2	101
C. H. Boggs	56	57	107	5	102
V. E. Booth	58	62	120	16	104
Rev. D. Whitton	53	59	112	6	106
R. B. Stewart	53	61	114	7	107
E. Penny	54	51	105	+2	107

Col. Tidy retired.

Ladies' Handicap.

	Rounds.		Score.	H'Cap.	Nett.
Miss. Humphrey	53	51	104	7	97
Mrs. Betham	49	53	102	4	98
Mrs. Barlow	60	62	122	14	108
Miss Carlisle	55	56	111	scr.	111
Mrs. Freeman	72	73	145	24	121

FIFTH DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Cup (Handicap).

	Rounds.		Score.	H'Cap.	Nett.
W. Plunkett	47	50	97	10	97
M. F. Reid	45	44	89	+2	91
H. R. Stuart	46	55	101	4	97
E. F. Nicholson	49	46	95	+2	97
Dr. Macdonald	48	49	97	scr.	97
R. C. Wroughton	49	47	96	+2	98
E. Penny	51	46	97	+2	99
Rev. D. Whitton	54	51	105	6	99
Col. Tidy	51	51	102	2	100
J. C. Fraser	50	49	99	+2	101
V. E. Booth	57	60	117	16	101
Rev. A. Mainwaring	59	56	115	14	101
J. W. Clarkson	57	54	111	5	106
G. Duxbury	60	56	116	9	107
R. B. Nixon	72	57	129	20	109
W. G. Betham	58	54	112	scr.	112
C. H. Boggs	58	60	118	6	112

Messrs. English and Stewart, and Revd. R. M. Gray retired. Mr. Plunkett won the cup.

SCRATCH FOURSOMES.

FIRST TIES.

Colonel Tidy and Dr. Macdonald beat Messrs. Boggs and Wroughton by one hole.

Messrs. Stewart and Clarkson beat Messrs. Fraser and Penny by four holes up and three to play.

Messrs. Nicholson and Reid had a bye.

SECOND TIES.

Messrs. Nicholson and Reid beat Messrs. Stewart and Clarkson by two holes up and one to play.

Colonel Tidy and Dr. Macdonald had a bye.

FINAL.

Colonel Tidy and Dr. Macdonald beat Messrs. Nicholson and Reid by five holes up and three to play—course, 18 holes. Played under great difficulties owing to heavy rain.

HANDICAP FOURSOMES.

FIRST TIES.

Rev. D. Whitton and Mr. R. Stuart (three strokes) beat Messrs. Nixon and Plunkett (nine strokes) by three holes up and one to play.

Messrs. Booth and Duxbury (seven strokes) beat Reverends Gray and Mainwaring (scratch) by three holes up and one to play.

FINAL.

Messrs. Booth and Duxbury (four strokes) beat Rev. D. Whitton and Mr. R. Stuart (scratch) by two holes up—course, 18 holes. This match was, owing to the heavy rain, finished after sunset, when it was almost impossible to see, and the ball after being struck had to be hunted for.

LADIES' HANDICAP.

	Rounds.		Score.	H'cap.	Nett.
Mrs. Freeman	58	59	117	27	90
Mrs. Betham	48	57	105	scr.	105
Mrs. Barlow	61	66	127	14	113
Mrs. Carlisle	59	63	122	6	116

Miss Humphrey retired.

SIXTH DAY.

The Club Silver Cup Scratch Competition and Handicap.

	Rounds.		Score.	H'cap.	Nett.
C. H. Boggs	54	45	99	6	93
M. F. Reid	42	47	89	+4	93
R. C. Wroughton	48	44	92	+2	94
Col. Tidy	50	50	100	2	98
R. H. Stuart	50	51	101	3	98
W. G. Betham	50	51	101	2	99
J. C. Fraser	48	49	97	+2	99
Dr. Macdonald	49	50	97	scr.	99
J. W. Clarkson	50	55	105	6	99
E. F. Nicholson	52	48	100	+2	102
E. Penny	56	45	101	+2	103
V. E. Booth	61	58	119	16	103
R. B. Nixon	64	59	123	20	103
W. Plunkett	54	56	110	4	106
G. Duxbury	58	60	118	9	109

Tie.

Reverends Gray and Mainwaring and Mr. R. A. English retired. The cup was won by Mr. M. F. Reid, and the tie for the handicap was played off and won also by Mr. Reid with the good round of 43.

FROM the 7th to the 13th instant, 1 European, 22 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 379 Hindus and 53 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 476 persons. The average of the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 394. The deaths are thus classified :—4 from cholera, 5 from measles, 190 from fevers, 71 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 186 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 54·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 45·3 per 1,000 per annum.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, arrington Road, London, England.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE ROVERS *VS.* THE WELSH.

It is to be hoped that the public will not be deprived of the opportunity of seeing the final played off between the Scots and the winners of the "Rovers *v.* Welsh" match but this will be the case, if neither sides is able to remove the deadlock caused on by their having tied on Saturday once more. The Royal Scots have orders to reach Madras by the 26th, which they cannot do unless the final tie is played off this afternoon. If the Rovers and the Welsh were made to play off their tie this morning, or at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and then the winners were asked to play the Scots, it would certainly not be fair. The Scots under the circumstances wired for permission to stay in Bombay a little longer, and if they receive a favourable reply the final will be played off, on Wednesday afternoon, and the Rovers' tie will be played off for the third time this afternoon. The game, on Saturday afternoon, was more exciting than the previous one, both sides proving worthy rivals. The Rovers' backs Ross and Walton are the best that have ever played on the Cooperage, and it was due to them that the Welsh forwards, though superior to the Rovers' forwards, could not get any advantage. The Rovers succeeded in securing a goal immediately after the commencement, and the large crowd noticed with pleasure the decided improvement observable in the local team. They played very carefully and accurately. Though there was one goal to the credit of the Rovers, the play remained quite even, and the Welsh with a very creditable attempt equalised matters before half-time was called. The excitement increased during the second half, and the Rovers seemed improving as time passed on. They assumed the aggressive, and kept the Military on the defence, the game being fast and furious. The Welsh not unfrequently had to kick the leather out of ground to save the anxious position of their goal-keeper. The teams held their own against each other, and so intense was the excitement towards the close that even corner kicks were not taken proper advantage of, and once more the teams tied, each securing a goal. The Rovers who are only accustomed to play once a week are nearly done up by the constant knock-about they are thus compelled to have, and the spectators did not fail to notice that on Saturday evening both teams were suffering from the fast play. If there is to be one more tie this afternoon, and the match ends in a draw there will be little surprise if some of the members are lamed. Until yesterday afternoon, nothing was definitely heard by the Scots, as to whether they would be able to stay until Wednesday evening, so the executive have decided that if they cannot stay any longer the final should be played off on the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th instant. But under any circumstances the Cooperage will be occupied with a match between two teams still in Bombay.

The following teams played on Saturday :—

Rovers.	vs.	The Welsh Regiment.
S. H. Stevenson	goal	Private Seed.
C. M. Ross	backs	Picken.
G. Walton		Pritchard.
W. E. Shipp	½ backs	Ormonde.
N. Catchpole		Stone.
W. Sell		Harris.
F. Simpson	forwards.	Shipstone.
A. Brown		Lance-Corpl. Fitzgerald.
J. Murrat		Private Edwards.
P. F. Fischer		Dalbier.
W. J. Church.		Coates.
Colours. Maroon and Blue.		Colours. Red and Green.

An Old Bedford Boy writes :—It was fortunate that the tie between the Welsh and the Rovers came off on a Saturday as on that day a great many people, whom business keeps away at other time, were able to be present, and see the local team perform. The enclosure was well filled, the ladies turning up in force. The weather, as has been the case all through the week, was most favourable. Indeed, in this respect we have been most fortunate. Had we been treated to a spell of wet weather the pleasure of so many would have been marred, and we should have been deprived of the privilege of witnessing what has turned out to be a most interesting series of encounter. It rarely happens in a tournament that two teams so equally matched as the Rovers and Welsh are pelted against one another. It is perhaps as well, as time might not always allow of the final round being played off. That the Welsh met with such a serious opposition from the Rovers must have come as a great surprise to most people. There is little doubt that the former is the best all-round team. The most of the Rovers success lies in their backs, who did not give the Welsh forwards many chances of getting through them. Had it not been for them the result might have been very different. The Rovers have every reason to be proud of themselves for having played two drawn games with the winners of the Harris Cup. The mistake they made first of all in waiting on their opponents they now luckily rectified. Far from erring in this respect they were always on to their move, their play being marked with a good deal of dash. The excitement towards the end when the result hung in the balance was immense. When the whistle went both sides had scored two goals. It was therefore found necessary to play on for an extra ten minutes. This was productive of no scoring, the game again ending in a draw "mirabile dictu." Whether the committee will be able to arrange for an extra day's play is uncertain. If they are unable to do so it will be a great pity, and will be regretted by all, by none perhaps so much as by the Scots, who will be deprived of a very good chance of winning the cup.

CRICKET.

H. S. A. ASSOCIATION *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

With a view to encourage the student cricketers Mr. D. J. Tata arranged for a match to be played between the Bombay Gymkhana and a team composed of twelve students belonging to the local High Schools. The first Gymkhana XI. having proceeded to Poona, a poor pick-up team was put together to face the students on Saturday, with results that might well have been expected, considering how constantly the boys of the High Schools are practising and how carefully selected they were. The students won the toss and decided to send the Gymkhana XI. on the field. The game began rather badly for the students, but advantage of the Gymkhana weak fielding was taken to such an extent that the school-boys decided to close their innings with 172 runs at the fall of the 6th wicket. Bilimoria made 95, Talyarkhan 21, and Carpenter 31 runs. Bilimoria gave a chance at almost every third stroke, but was luckily let off. The other two played a good game. Gymkhana men were puzzled at the youngster's bowling, and could only put together 82 runs, leaving the students victorious by 90 runs.

Below are the scores and analysis :—

H. S. A. ASSOCIATION.

N M Bhurucha, b Haydon	0
P Talyarkhan, run out	21
N N Mody, c Bradford, b Haydon	2
G Karaka, c Bradford, b Dwyer	3
R Carpenter, c and b Setwell	31
B M Bilimoria, l-b-w Dwyer	35
J Driver, McDonnell, Shantaram, Winterbottom, S J Doctor, H D Kanga } to bat.	
Extras	15
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Haydon	85	48	2	2
Douglas	85	57	3	0
McLausland	30	17	0	0
Dwyer	80	14	10	3
Oliver	10	6	0	0
Barton	5	13	0	0
Sitwell	35	23	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Chamier, b Doctor	12
Sitwell, b Doctor	6
Haydon, b Doctor	3
Barton, b Doctor	6
Mcausland b Bilimoria	14
Bradford b Bilimoria	8
Pick b Bilimoria	0
Dwyer b Bottlewalla	4
Oliver c and b Bottlewalla	11
Christie b Bottlewalla	0
Douglas c Shantaram, b Bilimoria	1
Jamieson, not out	7
Extras	5
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Bottlewala	110	19	10	3
Doctor	60	27	4	4
Bilimoria	70	25	4	4
McDonnell	10	6	0	0

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain A. Symons, with the overland mails of the 6th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5-30 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Curtis, Miss	Mitchell, Mr A
Dalison, Capt	Palmer, Mr and Mrs, 2 children and 2 infants
Ernsberger, Miss	Parrott, Mr F
Hodge, Miss	Roland, Mr
Hill, Mr	Sebuck, Mr E
Hay, Mr J	Thomas, Col W G
Holme, Mr	Weatherall, Mr
Hopkirk, Mr W	
Lindsley, Mr	

FROM BRINDISI.

Armstrong, Surg-Capt	Matthew, Mr
Brodie, Mr W S	Montmorency, Lt Hon de
Bellen, Dr J	Montgomerie, Mr
Ballward, Major	Nead, Mr J H
Beynon, Lt	Pelly, Rev and Mrs
Clayton, Mr F	Rossiter, Major S
Cascia, Mr	Skimwell, Mr
Cowry, Mr.	Scott, Surg-Col
Desai, Dr W L	Smith, Mr G L
Evatt, Mr	Thomas, Mrs P
Fitzgibbon, Mrs	Townshend Mr
Frick, Mr H J	Tulloch, Capt
Fullerton, Dr	Wilson, Capt
Greenshields, Mr	Wilson, Capt and Mrs
Gness, Mr W H	Wyles, Mr
Liebfield, Mr E	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Lieut Bird.

FROM ADEN.—19 deck passengers.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

PARLIAMENTA, having disposed of the Estimates, was prorogued on Thursday. In the course of the discussions of the week several interesting statements were made. Mr. Balfour said that the determined opposition which had been shown to the West Highland Railway Extension Guarantee Bill would make it impossible to pass that bill this session, and the responsibility for defeating the measure, and for any distress in the Highlands in consequence, would rest upon those who had opposed the measure. In the debate on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Goschen, contrasting the preparedness of the navy now with the time when he was at the Admiralty, over twenty years ago, said the difference was as astonishing as it was gratifying. Every contingency had been thought out, and it was only the crowning of the work that now required to be done. The occupation of Chitral was discussed in connection with the East India revenue accounts, and Lord George Hamilton, replying to criticisms of Sir Henry Fowler emphasised the fact that the late Government, in their proposed evacuation of Chitral, had gone counter to the policy which had been recommended by the Viceroy and his Council, and he maintained that the great majority of the modern school were on the side of the present Government as regarded frontier questions, while those who held the old views sat on the Opposition side.

A cholera scare has broken out in Grimsby. Two cases which were said to present the symptoms of Asiatic cholera caused the excitement. A labourer who had been employed in course of last week in taking the hospital appointments out of a ship that had been used as a cholera hospital in 1892 and 1893, was taken ill on Friday night, and he died on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Klein states there is no evidence to show that this was a case of Asiatic cholera. With reference to the second of the suspicious cases, that of the woman who died on Sunday morning, Dr. Klein has reported that "thus far his investigation of the material dispatched to him does not give positive evidence of the true cholera."

At Lowestoft on Monday the trial took place of a crew of Belgian trawlers who on Thursday week were caught at work within the three miles limit by coast-guardsmen. A fearful struggle took place between the crew and the English officers when the latter boarded the trawler; but the Englishmen at length overpowered the Belgians, and brought them to Lowestoft. The skipper of the trawler was convicted of two offences and heavily fined.

On Wednesday at Dublin Castle, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was presented with addresses on behalf of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church and of the Lisburn Town Commissioners. His Lordship expressed the hope that by a firm and impartial administration of the law, and by measures calculated to promote the material welfare of Ireland, he might be able to retain the confidence and esteem of the Irish people.

The proceedings at the Trade Union Congress at Cardiff this week have been marked by several noisy scenes. A resolution to abolish the House of Lords was adopted unanimously, and resolution in favour of a compulsory universal eight hours day was carried by votes representing 625,000 constituents against votes representing 222,000.

The strike of mill operatives at Dundee came to an end on Monday morning. The mill owners, in view of the fact that in a number of factories on Saturday work had been resumed, gave intimation that their gates would be open on Monday morning at the usual hour, and as was anticipated the operatives awaited admission and resumed their work.

The Channel Fleet anchored off South Queensferry, to the east of the Forth Bridge, last Saturday. Every day the vessels have been visited by large number of the public. On Wednesday the officers and men were entertained by the Corporation of Edinburgh.

His Highness the Shahzada Nazrullah Khan left London on Tuesday on his return to Cabul. He proceeded by Dover and Calais to Paris, and will join the steamer Clive next week at Marseilles.

In the final round of the International Chess Tournament at Hastings on Monday, Pillsbury, the American player, won the first prize, with 16½ points.

The Hon. North Dalrymple has sustained a fracture of the skull by being thrown from his horse. His condition is very grave.

Mail news from Madagascar up till the 11th of August was received in Paris on Monday. It contains details of severe fighting between the Hovas and certain tribes who had joined the French, and had received arms from them. These tribes were routed and plundered, and five thousand of them had taken refuge on a little island, where they were in danger of being starved to death. The mail brings also bad news of the health of the French soldiers. The prediction of those who said the war would not be one against the Hovas but against malarial fevers, was being fulfilled with lamentable certainty.

The details of the great races between Valkyrie III. and Defender have been finally adjusted. There are to be five races over a thirty-mile course, each within a time limit of six hours; and the cup is to be awarded to the yacht that wins three or more of the races. The sailing regulations of 1893 have, with minor alterations, been adopted. The starting point will be the Sandy Hoklightship. The first race is fixed for Saturday, the 7th inst.

The Sofia correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* declares that the state of affairs in Macedonia is very critical. He mentions three points where insurgent bands have been mobilised, armed with dynamite bombs. Telegrams from Sofia and Salonica show that the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are of the most strained description, and at Salonica several Bulgarians have been arrested, being suspected of encouraging the insurrection in Macedonia.

The Anglo-Armenian Association is informed by its Constantinople agent that the British Ambassador there has again been instructed by Lord Salisbury to demand the immediate and unconditional release of the Armenian prisoners and the dismissal of certain notorious officials at Bitlis, Moush, and Van. The opinion prevails in Constantinople "that the hour of coercion is high."

The action of the Transvaal Government in attempting to close the waggon drifts on the Vall river against traffic by the Cape railways has caused indignation at the Cape, and the Government of Cape Colony have now, it is said, sent a protest to the Boer Government.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan has been celebrated in Germany on a great scale.

A young English lady, Sampson by name, was killed while crossing the mountains near Zermatt last Saturday.

The King of Servia had a narrow escape from drowning while bathing at Biarritz.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut. J. S. Grove, I.S.C.; Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, Mad, Ret.; Capt. A. Holme Summer; Rev. J. Kingham; Count Gabriel Karolyi; Hon. Louisa Plunket.

IT is announced that the Minister of the Interior has at last resolved to put a stop to the bull-fights in the South of France. These disgraceful spectacles have been long prohibited by French law, but the law has been inoperative for the simple reason that all the local legal authorities are enthusiastic supporters of the bull-fights. Private citizens may lay informations as often as they please, and the courts will hear the cases, but as they never fine the promoters of the bull-fights more than five francs the deterrent effect of their decisions is not conspicuous. M. Leygues will be a clever man if he contrives to really enforce the law in face of the organised opposition of the Bench.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, August 30.—In answer to Mr. A. O'Connor, Lord G. Hamilton said I am not aware that the grant made by the local Government of the North-West Provinces for the education of European children has been reduced by Rs. 3,000 per month, as stated in the question. It is the fact that there are no schools for European children entirely supported by Government. There is a rule that the Government grant shall not exceed the amount earned by the school; but the effect of this rule is tempered by another empowering special grants to schools where there is a small or poor European population. I cannot admit that these rules have the effect attributed to them in the question. The rules have been in force for a number of years under the authority of successive Secretaries of State. The question of the working of the rules is now under consideration in India. I will forward the hon. member's question, and any other representations he may have to make, for the information of the Government of India.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

On Monday, September 2, Mr. R. G. Webster asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was a fact that guaranteed and assisted railways in India had been constructed at a less cost than those built by the State; and if the Government would consider the question whether, in the event of future railway construction in Africa, it would be desirable to give a guarantee to such lines of railway as they might deem desirable to develop British territory in Africa and British commerce.—Mr. Chamberlain: I learn on inquiry that, speaking generally from the results of recent experience, there is no substantial difference in the cost of construction of State railways in India and of those built by guaranteed or assisted companies. As regards question which will have to be dealt with in my department of future railway construction in Africa, I can only say that each scheme will be considered on its merits and settled according to the particular circumstances of the case.

CHITRAL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the East Indian Revenue accounts on Sept. 3. Sir H. Fowler called attention to the policy of the late Government as compared with the policy of the present Government in reference to recent events in Chitral. After exhaustive review of the events which led up to the late expedition he proceeded to refer to the conditions on which a permanent residence in the capital of that State was formed. Incidentally he commented on the contents of an important despatch sent on Oct. 19, 1892, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State and complained that it was very greatly bowdlerised. In connection with this there was one matter to which he desired to call the attention of the noble lord the present Secretary of State for India. When the Indian Government considered any question every member of that Government had a right to record his dissent from the despatch which was sent home, and that dissent must be submitted to the notice of the Secretary of State. It seemed to him that, when a despatch was presented to this House, it ought to be accompanied by the dissents, so that hon. members might be in a position to know whether any despatch was or was not unanimous, and what were the reasons which induced certain members of the Indian Government to dissent from it. It was not until three years ago that a British Resident was sent to Chitral, and in his first report, dated April 3, 1893, he said the atmosphere of Chitral was one of conspiracy and intrigue. The old Mehtar had died in Aug., 1892, and from that time the history of Chitral had been mainly one of dynastic murder and civil war. The right hon. gentleman described the events which followed the murder of the Nizam by his brother and led to Dr. Robertson being sent to Chitral. Then the difficulties of the situation commenced, and the Government felt it was their primary duty to rescue Dr. Robertson. A proclamation to the people of Swat and Peshawur was issued, stating that the sole object of the Government of India was to put an end to the existing state of affairs and to prevent any future aggression on Chitral territory, and that as soon as these objects had been attained the British force would be withdrawn. It was further stated in the proclamation that the Government had no intention of permanently occupying any territory through which they might be obliged to pass or of interfering with the independence of the tribes. The committee were well acquainted with the circumstances connected with the brilliant defence of Chitral and the relief which came from Gilgit, and which resulted in the rescue of Dr. Robertson. They were, he thought, all agreed that if a British Resident with an escort was to be maintained at Chitral he would be insecure as long as he depended solely upon Chitral for his supplies. Consequently, if Chitral was to be held by British troops, a military road must be constructed, and this meant the occupation of the whole of the State of Chitral. Lord Roberts and other military authorities held that the occupation of Chitral was of the highest strategical importance, but Her Majesty's Government at home also had their military advisers, whose opinion differed from that of Lord Roberts. The effect of their opinion was to produce in his mind the belief that the gigantic natural defences of the North-Western frontier of India, combined with the difficulties of supply and transport, rendered the advance of an invading force practically impossible. The right hon. gentleman also explained the political, financial, and administrative reasons which convinced the late Government that they would not be justified in adopting the proposals of the Government of India. In conclusion, he entered his protest against embarking on an enterprise which would be a constant menace to the security and prosperity of India.

Mr. Maclean, in moving the following amendment—"That this House views with apprehension the continual increase in the burdens of Indian taxpayers, caused by the annexation or military occupation of large areas of unproductive territory on the land frontier of British India,"—contended that Sir H. Fowler had endeavoured to wash his hands of all the responsibility he had incurred in connection with Chitral, and to saddle the present Government with the important and complicated duty of meeting the difficulties that had arisen. We had had a long period of annexation of one kind or another, and while acquiescing in the decision of the Government to retain Chitral, he ventured to express the hope that, with that retention, the policy of annexation would cease. Of course, if that indefatigable body of men, the Royal Engineers, had their way, they would not rest content until they had hermetically sealed every mountain pass from Quetta to the Pamirs. But the question of expenditure entered largely into the considerations which governed this policy—a policy which placed overwhelming burdens on the Indian taxpayers—and it was a well-known fact that three-fourths of the revenue raised in India was spent outside that Empire.

Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, in seconding the motion, stated that he did so unhesitatingly because the burden on the Indian taxpayer had grown in recent years to an enormous extent. But he should disclaim any connection between the motion and recent events in Chitral. The word "annexation" had been used in connection with Chitral in the course of the debate; and it was well to point out that it was not very applicable. It was only recently that Sir George Robertson put upon the throne of Chitral its own proper Mehtar, which showed that Chitral was not completely annexed. But, at the same time, it could not be denied that recent events in Chitral, the glorious achievements of our Army, British and native, and the prudent resolution of the Government to retain its hold on Chitral were capable of being read by ambitious military officers in a somewhat different light from that in which they were read on the floor of the House of Commons. Most of the difficulties of the Government of India could be traced to this cause. Ambitious officers had embroiled themselves in matters which had left it impossible for the Government to escape being brought into conflict with tribes on the frontier. In order, therefore, that the resolution of the Government to retain Chitral and the approval of the feats of our Army in that country might not mislead such officers to follow the same course in the future, and also for the reason that there might not be aroused in India an apprehension that they were determined Government was annexation, that they were determined to advance the frontiers of India to the furthest limit, and thereby make the burden of the taxpayer so intolerable that India would be plunged into bankruptcy, he begged to second the motion.

Lord G. Hamilton said Sir H. Fowler, while attacking in violent terms the decision at which the Government had arrived, had practically admitted in the same breath that the House was not in possession of sufficient material to enable it to form any opinion on the subject, and although quoting many authorities, yet he left untouched the most important—the Indian Government—except for the purpose of denouncing it:—

In dealing, however, with these frontier questions, it was impossible to lay down one general principle to guide the Government in the policy they should pursue; and the view of Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Lawrence were diametrically opposed as to what course of action should be adopted in regard to these questions. The former advocated a forward movement, and every advance from Scinde had proved of benefit to India. What course should be followed must be decided in accordance with the exigencies and merits of each particular case as it arose, irrespective of all predilections in favour of one line of policy and prejudice towards another. And his complaint against the late Government was that they made up their minds from the first to get out of Chitral, and went out of office without in the least degree considering the alternative proposals which might have been placed before them by the Indian Government. The Indian Government were absolutely unanimous in recommending the retention of Chitral. In spite of the fact that there had been a great deal of anxiety about Indian finance, the Finance Minister had signed the despatch. It was clear to anyone who read the despatch of May 8 that the policy contained therein was extracted from the Indian Government. It was ridiculous for any Government or body of responsible men, when they had a difficult question to consider, to weigh only one proposal without considering the alternative. The present Government, under the circumstances, had to reconsider the position. He agreed with Sir H. Fowler that financial considerations were of the utmost importance. He would go so far as to say that, in his judgment, no external frontier advantage could compensate for financial inefficiency. Constantly increased taxation was a serious danger to the stability of the Indian Government, and therefore he looked with great apprehension upon the admission of the Indian Government that the expense might be prohibitive. Therefore he endeavoured to see if a compromise could not be hit upon which would prevent them from taking the irrevocable step of evacuating Chitral. He noticed that the late Government always spoke of the unanimity of the Cabinet upon this question. That was a new and an unfortunate expression to use of Cabinets, because if one stated the occasions upon which a Cabinet were unanimous, one would be in honour bound to mention the occasions upon which it was not unanimous. His impression was that the event was a rather remarkable one in the history of the late Cabinet. In the present Cabinet there were three ex-Secretaries of State for India, besides Lord Lansdowne, a former Viceroy, who was one of the highest authorities on India who had visited Kashmir, and who was thoroughly conversant with the circumstances. He wondered if the late Government had realised at all the results of evacuating Chitral. If Chitral were evacuated, then, in all probability, Gilgit would have to be evacuated also, and retirement from Chitral means retirement from a much larger area than was covered by that State. Recently we had come to an agreement with Russia as to the delimitation of certain frontiers. Any such agreement also involved the duty of the respective Governments to keep order on their respective sides of the frontiers delimitated. If we retired from Chitral and left it in a state of anarchy, we should be violating our agreements. He traversed the statements made as to the probability of large increases to the Indian Army being necessary, and said that the Indian Government required no such increase. As regarded the financial aspect, it was said that the road would cost half a million sterling to make. The Indian Government, however, estimated the cost at twenty lakhs of rupees, which would be about £32,000.

Sir W. Harcourt and Sir H. Fowler took exception to the rendering of the amounts by lord G. Hamilton.

Lord G. Hamilton, continuing, said that the most serious point in Sir H. Fowler's speech was his indictment of Lord Elgin with reference to the proclamation. He could not understand why Sir H. Fowler did not move a resolution on the subject and give Lord Elgin a chance of defending himself. The proclamation, however, had been issued by the Viceroy and interpreted by the Indian Government, who considered that it would not be violated by the occupation of Chitral. He contended that we ought not to lose the results of the great expenditure of money and the great deeds of our troops which had been involved in the expedition, and which had raised our prestige in those regions, and he believed that the occupation of Chitral would be the beginning of a new period of quietude and economy.

Sir W. Harcourt defended the course taken by the late Administration in coming to a decision without unnecessary delay. The present Government had entered with a light heart upon the task of occupying Chitral. It appeared to him that no reliance could be placed upon the permanent peacefulness of the tribes, and if they were not peaceful they would have to be subdued by force. The tribes would naturally regard our occupation as a violation of the pledge that we would not occupy the country. It was, in fact, hardly possible to imagine a more insecure tenure than that by which we should hold the projected road. As to the probable cost of the undertaking, he had never known a single case of this kind in which the estimates had not proved to be greatly and disastrously below the mark.

Sir C. Dilke said Sir H. Fowler had enormously exaggerated the danger of making roads between the political and administrative frontiers of India. He could not express an entirely contrary opinion to that of the Government in respect to Chitral. It was agreed that it was possible, without any act of war, without even the existence of any great military cantonment, to keep the whole of the promises to the tribes so far as they would be parties to keeping open these roads. The action which the late Government took was a reversal of the unanimous opinion of the Government of India, and was taken without that deliberation which was demanded by the important considerations involved. With regard to the financial question, he thought the only means of effecting any appreciable economy would be by a thorough revision of the expensive military system at present in force in India.—Sir W. Wedderburn supported the action of the late Government.—Sir A. Scoble thought that the discussion was premature, and could lead to no useful results.—Sir H. Fowler denied that the late Government, as had been suggested, were precipitate in the action they took with regard to Chitral, and assured the House that in the remarks he made he did not intend to imply that the Government of India would not act in good faith in the matter of the proclamation.—The House divided :—

For Mr. Maclean's amendment	28
Against	137
Majority against	—109

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. P. Stanhope called attention to the question of import duties in India. He admitted that it would be impolitic to depart from the principle of the resolution unanimously accepted by the House in 1879, which declared that import duties were unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer. At the same time, he thought the House ought to invite the Government to pledge themselves to the

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PILGRIMS SHIPS BILL.

In the Legislative Council, on Thursday, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, introducing the report of the Select Committee on the Pilgrims Ships Bill, made a long speech. He said reports had been received from Bengal and Madras and memorials from numerous Mahomedan associations and individuals. Some, said the speaker, contained suggestions which it is impossible to accept, but in the main the entire want of appreciation of the position which the Government occupies in relation to the Powers of Europe and the Turkish Government in particular, and while some denounce the measure as an interference with religious liberty, others are full of praise for the clear grip of the situation and practical common-sense they bring to bear on the Bill and its rules. Some, indeed, give a hearty welcome to the legislation as calculated to mitigate materially the sufferings of pilgrims, and scout the idea that it interferes with their faith. The speaker then quoted various opinions touching on the attitude of the Government towards the Paris Convention. Sir Alexander Mackenzie said he absolutely denied the truth of the postulate that cholera is imported into Hedjaz by Indian pilgrims, but there was no disputing the fact that a large number of pauper pilgrims fill Hedjaz with a population who fall easy victims to the disease, there engendered. We cannot force Turkey to treat Indian pilgrims in an exceptional manner, they must submit to Turkish rule as modified by international agreement, and all the Government can do is that they secure all reasonable protection and concessions. The speaker alluded at length to the mixed questions on the probability of the increased cost of passage, the matter of deck space and sanitary taxes. He concluded an excellent speech in the following terms :—The Council will perceive that the Bill in becoming an Act is not to come into force at once, but on such a day as the Governor-General may appoint. This will enable the Government to recast its rules, which will not now be materially altered. On the important question of 'tween-deck space and hospital accommodation, after due consideration of the suggestions and criticisms of the authorities who have reported on them, no one can, I think, object to the Bill as it now stands. It is practically an enabling measure, leaving the details to rules, in the framing of which the Government will do its best to meet the reasonable requirements of Mahomedan objects. For the rest, the Bill embodies valuable safeguards, and is an undoubted boon for intending pilgrims, the necessity of which is admitted, and which would have been desirable had the Paris Convention never been devised. I hope the Council will see no reason why it should not be passed into law at next meeting.

Prince Jehan Kadr made a very able speech, in the course of which he said : We are grateful to the sanitary experts of the West for the interest taken in the welfare of pilgrims to Hedjaz, but could wish that the interest were less feverish and better informed. I would respectfully suggest that representations be made to the Secretary of State for a modification to be adopted whereby the discontent and dissatisfaction of the Mahomedans at some present conditions of the Bill may be allayed. The speaker alluded to the universal opinion that the medical examination before embarkation of *purdanashins* should be conducted by women and expressed satisfaction that Sir A. Mackenzie was of the same opinion. A sanitax should not be levied in Bombay. In regard to the definition of "passenger" and the proposal to extend the definition to every Mahomedan passenger of whatever age, he found it impossible to approve, and rejoiced that the provision was to remain in abeyance for the present. Regarding the increase in the amount of between-deck space he quoted the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and was heartily glad that the law would remain on the present footing. Finally, he urged the employment of Mahomedan cooks and watermen, proposed by Sir A. Mackenzie to be made compulsory on pilgrim ships, and concluding, said he felt it his duty to draw attention to the very grave effect the enactment of the Bill as originally proposed was calculated to produce on the poorer members of the Mahomedan community, stating emphatically that it directly conveyed the impression to the ignorant classes that the Government intended to operate adversely to the religious duty which induced pilgrims to visit Hedjaz. Any increase in the cost of the journey was a most serious matter. He requested the Government to see that such misapprehensions were not revived, and that this aspect of the case was submitted to the Secretary of State.

Dr. Lethbridge made an exhaustive and highly important speech on the Bill. He said the question was dealt with inadequately by the convention, whose representatives were little qualified by practical experience to deal with the matter. As to the rules regarding the matter of space he said, as a specialist who had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the practical side of the question that the space now demanded was unreasonable, and he still hoped the consent of the European Powers may be attained to a reduction of the space to 12 feet. Turning to the matter of increased cost, the speaker went very fully into the question, quoting figures obtained from Bombay regarding nine steamers employed in the pilgrim-traffic, and proving that if one-fifth were added to the cost of the passages in the case of three steamers and one-third or one-half in the case of the others, the owners would be compensated for the loss involved by the increased space conditions. Dr. Lethbridge also touched at length on the hospital accommodation and the food supply, and said the Select Committee had done all it reasonably could to meet the wishes of the Mahomedan community.

Sir A. Miller, having explained that the Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments was a formal matter, only referring to Bombay, the Bill was introduced and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN RAYMOND has been ordered to Bareilly for duty.

Major E. A. G. Gosset, Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed Transport Officer at Jhansi.

CAPTAIN HOLLAND, Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Transport Officer, Jubbulpore.

LIEUTENANT W. S. ARMITAGE, No. 5 Company Southern Division, R. A., has been appointed to officiate as Subaltern No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieutenant G. G. Woods, R. A., posted to the Forozepore Arsenal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BABINGTON, 16th Lancers has passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani.

THE Horse Guards have sanctioned an exchange between Majors H. C. Dunlop, 9th Field Battery, and R. Wynyard, 44th Field Battery R. A.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant A. C. Ralph to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant F. W. Daniell to be Quartermaster, 29th Garhwal Rifles.—Lieutenants H. T. Fulton, 26th Madras Infantry, and E. R. P. Boileau, East Lancashire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officers on probation. 17th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant A. P. How, 1st Madras Pioneers, to be Wing Officer. 28th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant G. R. Oakes, to be Adjutant. 12th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant M. E. Nuttall, to be Quartermaster.

THE CROFT CASE.

THERE was very considerable argument before the Officiating Magistrate of Alipur, Mr. Vincent, on September 19th, says the "Englishman" in regard to his acceptance of the list of witnesses which Mr. Croft put in for his defence. The Magistrate in passing orders eventually said : "In this case I am of opinion that the number of witnesses has been made as large as it is, 74, merely to cause vexatious delay. There are witnesses in Calcutta who can be readily summoned. For the witnesses, who are to attend from Bombay, Simla and Ganjam, I must require the expenses to be deposited before I issue summonses. However, I find that I shall require the expense of witnesses summoned to attend here from Calcutta, and most of them are men of influence and position. For witnesses from Calcutta the deposit will be Rs. 32 per diem, and for witnesses from outside first class railway fare here and back and Rs. 32 per diem expenses here. If there is any surplus it will be returned to the accused. The account of each witness and the amount of his expenses will be considered separately."

THE question is being heatedly discussed in the Paris Press, and the *Gaulois* has obtained the opinions of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, Madame Severine, Madame Melba (of the Opera), Mlle. Brandes (of the Comedie Francaise), and Mlle. Eugenie Buffet (a cafe concert star). Madame Bernhardt admits that the knicker booker, or divided skirt, may be convenient, and even necessary, in certain circumstances. But except in such extraordinary contingencies all her instincts and all her preferences plead in favour of the long skirts.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES," do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE following petition dated Karachi, 19 August 1895., has been forward to H. E. the Governor in Council by the members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce :—

May it please Your Excellency,—Your Memorialists of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce desire to submit to Your Excellency for redress some grievances under which they consider they labour, by reason of the present constitution of the Port Trust and the non-appointment of a full-time Chairman.

Your Memorialists have expressed their opinions on these—to them—very important questions in a correspondence with the Commissioner in Sind, terminating with the Commssioner's letter No. 426, dated the 22nd February last, and on his suggestion now respectfully approach Your Excellency's Government.

The Constitution of the Trust.—With regard to this point, your Memorialists desire to draw Your Excellency's attention to the inadequate representation on the Trust of the mercantile community, from whom the bulk of the revenues of the Trust are derived.

The present constitution of the Trust is as under—

Government Nominees	4
North-Western Railway	1
Chamber of Commerce	2
Municipality	2
	9 Members :

the representation of this Chamber, therefore, is equal to only 22 per cent. of the entire Board ; in Bombay, your Memorialists find the Chamber of Commerce has five representatives out of a Board of 13—or say 40 per cent.

Your Memorialists are aware that it has been urged that the two Members elected by the Municipality are gentlemen connected with commerce : but they would point out that, although this may sometimes have been the case in the past, there are strong reasons for believing that it will not be so in the future, and this Chamber can therefore only rely on a representation equal to the percentage given above.

Your Memorialists consider that valid grounds exist for asking for additional representation, as a reference to the Blue Book detailing the discussion on the Port Trust Bill in October 1886 shows, that the original draft of the Bill provided for three of their Members being elected to the Trust, while only one seat was given to the Municipality ; this original provision was altered, your Memorialists find, at the recommendation of the late Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, who strongly urged the necessity of allowing the Municipality the right of nominating two of its Members. Upon this representation the original draft was amended by the Council, and the number of Trustees to be elected by this Chamber reduced ; the amendment was contrary to the views of the Select Committee and of the Hon'ble Sir F. Forbes Adam, who thought "it would be better to leave the draft, as suggested by the Select Committee, and have three Members appointed by distinctly commercial body, and one by the Municipality."

Your Memorialists consider a reference may here again be made to the Bombay Port Trust. They are informed that the important municipality of that Town elects no Members to the Trust, but that the Municipal Commissioner is, ex-officio, a Member of the Board. If the interests of a Municipality such as that of Bombay, are considered sufficiently represented and protected by the President alone being a Member of the Trust, your Memorialists fail to see that the Karachi Corporation could have any good grounds for complaint were it placed on a similar basis.

Should the proposals made above not meet with the approval of Your Excellency's Government, your Memorialists are quite prepared to acquiesce in the total number of Trustees being increased to elven—one of the seats thus created or being given to this Chamber, the other to a Native Merchant thoroughly representative of the Foreign or Country Import and Export Trades ; the latter to be elected by the interest concerned, or nominated by Your Excellency, as may be deemed the better.

Full-time Chairman.—Your Memorialists having in view the early retirement of the present Chariman of the Trust, consider the moment opportune for passing upon Your Excellency's Government the necessity for appointing a full-time Chairman.

Your Memorialists are well aware of, and fully appreciate, the manner in which the work of the Trust has been administered under the Chairmanship of Colonel R. I. Crawford, Collector of Karachi, and recognise the difficulties under which he must have laboured when only a portion of his time was available for Port Trust matters. The facilities provided by the Trust during Colonel Crawford's reign have been very great, and the work connected with his appointment as Chairman must have—owing to the growth of trade—increased year by year to a very appreciable extent. The present Chairman, who was connected with the Harbour Board before the formation of the Port Trust, and must therefore fully realise the enormous expansion of trade and the increase in work entailed thereby, has, during his administration for so many years, acquired a vast experience in all those questions which arise in Harbour working. Your Memorialists, however, may assume that if on Colonel Crawford's retirement the Chairmanship of the Trust be again vested in the Collector of Karachi, the official selected may not have had that experience in Harbour matters which Colonel Crawford has acquired. It is quite probable he may have had no connection with the working of a large seaport, thus rendering it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for him, in addition to his other multifarious duties, to develop the revenues and profits of the Trust and to administer its affairs to the satisfaction and benefit of the mercantile community.

A reference to the Blue Book shows that nine years ago this Chamber strongly desired the nomination, as Chairman, of an Officer holding no other appointment, so that the whole of his time might be devoted to the interests of the Trust. The Minute of the Bill in his speech in the Council, did not denounce the opinion of the Chamber, but rather admitted that the appointment advocated would prove to be a necessity, as the business of the Trust increased ; indeed, a statement was made in the Council and was not disputed, that the experience of Bombay—where for the first six years a Government Officer was half-time Chairman—had shown that the Trust in that port was much better managed after a full-time Chairman had been appointed, than when the Chairman was devoting only a portion of his time to the work.

The opinion held in 1886 by this Chamber, then consisting of seventeen European Firms, is as strongly maintained now, when the number of Members has increased to thirty-two : and your Memorialists are convinced that the time has arrived for the appointment of a full-time Chairman who should have had experience in a larger port, possess engineering knowledge, devote himself exclusively to the business of the Trust, have his office in the Trust building and be on the spot to decide at once any matters that may arise between the officials of the Trust and merchants—a great deal of inconvenience being felt by the mercantile community through this not now being possible. At present no immediate action can be taken on questions at issue, the Secretary having to refer to the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, whose offices are situated away from the Port Trust building, and both of whom are necessarily occupied with the work of their own departments. The Chairman, as now appointed, is indeed several months of the year on tour in the districts, necessitating the not inconsiderable amount of every day routine work being sent through the post, or in case of urgency, referred to him by wire. Under the arrangements which now exist, there is an absence of executive administration at the Port Trust Office, every matter, even of a trivial nature having to be referred to the weekly Board Meetings, or disposed of by circular, causing thereby delays which ought, in the opinion of your Memorialists to be avoided.

Referring once more to the remarks of the Mover of the Bill in His Excellency the Governor's Council, regarding the probability of an increase in the business of the Trust necessitating the appointment of a full-time Chairman your Memorialists would draw Your Excellency's attention to the following statistics of the trade of the port, which show that since the establishing of the Port Trust, the trade has nearly doubled :—

	Rs.
1886-87	9,20,58,493
1887-88	8,83,79,948
1889	12,41,31,816
1890	12,37,83,797
1891	15,17,82,187
1892	19,32,42,617
1893	14,38,97,822
1894	16,50,37,379

It must result from this expansion in trade, that the amount of work thrown upon the Chairman must have largely increased, in addition to which it must be remembered that whereas in 1886 the "Merewether" Pier was the only wharf in existence, the "Erskine" and "James" wharves, affording accommodation for six ten steamers, have now been constructed and opened. The new scheme for landing imports by rail and bringing them to the Import Yard in Karachi City, is also approaching completion, and a further very large addition to the office work of the Trust must necessarily be made. The further improvements to the port generally, which are considered needful to unable it to keep pace with the times, also mean extra work, and will require close supervision.

In advocating the appointment of a full-time Chairman, your Memorialists have not lost sight of the financial question. They are of opinion that the revenues of the Trust are able to bear the cost ; should this assumption, however, prove incorrect, they maintain that the revenues are capable of expansion without detrimentally affecting the trade of the port. As an instance, your Memorialists may mention that the representatives of the Chamber on the Trust were recently invited to confer with the Chamber regarding the manner in which additional revenue could be raised to meet the charges—estimated at about Rs. 80,000—on a contemplated loan of 12½ lakhs. In response, the Chamber at once made suggestions for an enhancement of certain dues, which in normal years will bring in an additional revenue of about Rs. 75,000, and over a lakh of rupees in a good year. Your Memorialists are, therefore, of opinion that the additional burden upon the revenues of the Trust, involved in their proposals, should constitute no barrier to the sanction of Government being accorded thereto.

And your Memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE CAMERONIANS V. THE SHROPSHIRES.

THESE two teams were fortunate in having splendid weather for their contest, which eventually proved a very evenly fought match. Within two minutes from the kick off, however, the Shropshires had a shot at the Cameronian goal, which, however, went over the netting. After four minutes there was a scramble in front of goal which nearly resulted in the ball going through the posts. In fact, for the whole of the first half the Shropshires were continually pressing and at times penning the Cameronians, the ball only making short and spasmodic visits up the hill. Within the first ten minutes the Shropshires had six shots at goal, the first was too high, the second went to the side, the third was neatly faced by Entwisle, the fourth a very long shot, went a foot, to the side, the fifth went over, and the sixth was a very bad miss indeed by the Shropshire centre man. He received a capital pass to the centre from either Owen or Braddick, and yet made an utter mull of what was a very easy chance. At length, however, after about a quarter of an hour's play, and after a series of fruitless attacks, the Shropshires eventually scored. This they did with some pretty short passes near the goal, the ball eventually reaching Braddick who, seeing his chance kicked it strongly through. One goal to the Shropshires to nil of the Cameronians. Then the latter played up a little more energetically, and forced the ball up to the Shropshire goal. Two corners for them, however, resulted in nothing. But at twenty minutes from the start their centre made a strong shot at goal, but Duffy proved equal to the occasion, and stopped a really hard shot very well. This was one of the few pieces of work he had to do during the match. The Shropshires, however, were determined to add another goal before half time, and at 27 minutes past five, a free kick at a favourable point in the centre gave them their opportunity. It was well followed up into a good rush, and ultimately put through by Evans. After this the ball travelled up and down the ground impartially, and then more corners were given to both sides ; but when the whistle blew for half time the score stood thus—Cameronians; Nil. Shropshires, Two.

On resuming play the Spropshires, although they were now playing uphill, again assumed a threatening attitude, and within the first eight minutes they had three corners, which, however, after the fashion of corners all ended in nothing. Just then Entwisle sent a good shot ; and the game for the next seven or eight minutes became very uneventful the ball frequently passing the boundaries on either side and there was a good deal of rather random high kicking by the back divisions on both sides. After eighteen minutes play one of the Shropshires very carelessly gave a hand in the very centre of the field ; and had it not been for a good fisting out by Duffy there would have been a goal to the Cameronians. At length after twenty-two minutes' play the Cameronians proved successful, and by a very good shot by Wilmington—the best bit of shooting in the match—they proved too many for Duffy. The Cameronians, inspirited by their success, played up now in a marvelous way, and the Shropshires seemed to decline. The former of course now had the advantage of the slope and for the last eight minutes they completely penned the Shropshires. They took four more shots, but they all went wide ; in fact, with the exception of Wilmington, the Cameronian forwards proved very weak in front of goal ; whereas the Shropshires, though certainly inferior to the H. L. I. (having no centre like Chalmers), are good in this point that they take every advantage of having a try at goal, and though their tries are often poor, still they are quick in kicking a very great point in football. The final result was about indicative of the relative strength of the two team, it being of course—

Shropshires, 2 goals. Cameronians, 1 goal.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPT. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J H Harrison, B C S	Lt-Col T R M Macpherson
Mr W Fraser, B C S	Capt R Southey
Mr G D Burgess, B C S	Lieut D C Young
Mr M H Arnott, B	Lieut H G F Sargent
Mr H Heard, B	Lieut P E Searle
Mr R G P McDonell, B	Sec Lieut H G L Corbett
Mr P J Carter, B	Surg-Col W R Brown
Mr P J Porter, B	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Savage, B C S, till Dec 9	Capt M A Tighe, till Dec 9
Mr F S Collier, B C S, 1 year	Capt G R Brown, 4 mos
Mr J Manson, B, 5 days	Lieut J Parker, 2 mos
Mr T A H Way, B 3 mos	Lieut G R Heard, 3 mos
Mr C F Rogers, M, 6 mos	Lieut R L Morris, 3 mos
Lieut-Col W G Macbay, 4 mos	Lieut C Barnett, 3 mos
Major W J Lister, 6 mos	Lieut J C D Pinney, 3 mos
	Sub-Condr G Ricketts, 1 yr

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E F Growse, B C S	Capt J W Pringle
Mr H Savage, B C S	Capt C V Schneider
Mr R Carstairs, B C S	Capt C E Lloyd
Mr J Manson, B	Capt M E Carthew-Yorkstoun
Mr E Graves, B	Capt H H Aspinal
Mr H C Sheridan B	Capt H T R Hay
Mr J G Rogers, B	Capt B J Pitre
Mr W T Lyon, B	Lieut C F Dobbie
Mr J O'Brien, B	Lieut A G Pritchard
Col M W Rogers	Lieut G M Morris
Major H S Wheatley	Lieut J R Gaussen
Major W W Lean	Lieut A G B Turner
Major H W Duperier	Lieut W E E Lloyd
Capt M A Tighe	Lieut W K Keyworth
Capt H N Wards	Lieut E H E Green
Capt A D G Shelley	Surg-Capt G W Jenney
Capt C J Corfield	

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Testamentary Suit for Judgement on Preliminary Issue.

21-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Mantri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

297-95—K J Mantri—Jadhowjee Haridas vs Amrutbai and another.

391-25—Crawford B and Co—Raichand Khooshalchandas vs Ambaram Bhagwan and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

77-95—Bicknell M and M—Khetsidas Hurmookhroy vs Bhansilal Parsadilal—Tyabjee and Co—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

33-95—H S Ditchit—Rahimtoola Motan vs Hajee Cassum Valle and others—Mathubhai and J.

293-95—Little and Co—Meghjee Vullubdas and another vs Vishhoocandas Nagardas and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

351-95—Nanu and H—Karsondas Nathu and another vs Hirjee Hunsraj—Dunphary and F.

285-95—Jehangir D—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Goolmahomed and others and Mathowjee—In person.

391-95—In person a pauper—Dhunraj Moorlidhar Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

20-95—M H Khan—Adamjee Karimbhoy vs Abdoolali Karimbhoy and others—J C Cama.

654-94—In person—Yesram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Arthur H and D.

69-94—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwa trao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhashanker and K and in person.

500-94—Tyabjee and Co—Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Abdul Satar and others vs Abdul Sacoor Hajee Abdul Latiff and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri—Part heard.

230-95—Hirlal and Co—Jamshedji Edulji Treasurywalla vs Bai Rahimatbhai—Tyabjee D and Co

147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathoobhoy Bhoja and another vs Javerbai and others.

242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Phillip Fa and others vs Amnoo Gonsalves and another—In person.

358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabhai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and R.

527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Rowjee vs Purshotamdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

551-94—Framjee M and M—Bai Aimai vs Balkissondass—Ardeshir H and D.

477-94—M H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Devideen Madarilal and another (a pauper).

13-95—Tyabjee and D—Dewchand Sewjee vs Nanjee Doongersey—Chitnis M and M,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

For Judgement.

513-94—Little and Co—Narrondas Toolsidas vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co—Nanu and H,

For Consent D. orce,

325-25—Khunderao and S—Mankubai vs Luxmon Ramjee—H S Dickshit.

645-94—Bicknell M and M—R B Wasudeo Pandurang vs Crishnarao Pandurang and others—J Peace—Payne G and S—Chitnis M and M.

453-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

228-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dhanjy Manook and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.

212-94—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Hyderally vs Abdool Cadir Hussonally—Little and Co.

288-94—Little and Co—Abdool Cadir Hussanally vs Abdoolally Hyderalli—Nanu and H.

114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Rougaton and F Little and Co and Craigie Lyall and C.

406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt Bachelor, 4091 tons, Captain J Thomas, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Asphodel, 1730 tons, Captain G Mathias, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein (7th September) with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W George, Captain Dixon, Mr S N Oosman and 70 deck.

THE Assiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta (5th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo. During the voyage she passed the sailing ship Scindia.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (22th September) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T Hartdades, Mr J Davey, Mrs Barrey and child, two Misses Barrey and 20 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henrey Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harobur on Saturday from Busreh (9th September, with a general cargo, 147 cases opium and 207 horses, two native ladies and child, and nine deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
G Gronsvoer (Bg)	539	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H Safari	878	Gauhe	Zanzibar	23-9	F Hayor

HARBOUR WALL

Brahmani	523	Budroo	Bhownugger	21-9	Shepherd & Co.
Satrunji	548	Ahmed	Kurrachee	21-9	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Mangalore	23-9	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2 Scindia	2037	Jacob	Calcutta	26-9	M Mackenzie
4 Coromandel	233	Wheler	London	5-10	P & O S N Co
7 Imperator	2343	Nicolish	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
8 M. Bacquehem	740	Grisogno	China	21-9	A Lloyds
12 Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool		E Bates
15 Dwarka	756	Tice			M Mackenzie
16 Madura	1293	Collins			M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Naderi	1878	Macalister	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, Sept 5.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Sept 19.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Jourdain	Busreh, Sept 9.
	Asphodel (s)	Mathias	Moulmein, Sept 1.
22	Java (s)	Tillard	Middlesbro, Aug 27.
	Kt Commander (s)	Durant	North Shields, Aug 27
	Thames (s)	Symons	Aden Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Loodiana (s)	Magenis	Calcutta
	Amra (s)	Kilpatrick	Karachi
	Alecto (s)	Marshall	Hull via Karachi
	Mq Bacquehem (s)	Grisogono	Kobe
	Peninsular (s)	Murray	London
22	Kt Bachelor (s)	Thomas	Calcutta
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
" Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.
" Benalder, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	Saint Hubert s	McPherson	Cardiff, Aug 2.
	Avala s	Longworthy	Cardiff, Aug 3.
18	Fazilka s	Hoare	Bombay Sept 7.
	Norbuddas	Bell	Singapore, Sept 3.
	Commilla	Butler	Rangoon, Sept 10.

DEPARTURES.

September 17.—Steamers Roma and Steinberger.
September 18.—Steamer Ethiopia.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Coromandel (s), 2383, Wheeler
Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Alecto (s), 2341, Marshall
Imperator (s), 2343, Nicolich
Marq. Baquehem (s), 2740, Grisogno
Rohilla (s), 2215, Henning
Grosvenor (bq.), 517, Brebner
Safari (s), 922, Gauhe
Kt. Bachelor (s), 4092, Thomas
Easby Abbey (s), 1501
Clan Alpine (s), 1348, Walker
Courtfield (s), 2105, Shellrake
Manningtry (s), 1823, White
Red Cross (s), 1832, Corney

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Mayo, Shopland
R I M S Nancowry, Kendall
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Cossack, Fischer
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
11	Ras Rowa s	Deason	Bombay
	La Sevne s	Etienne	Do.
12	Bahanduri s	Keyzer	Do.
13	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.
	Mount Tabor s	Chivers	New Castle
	City of London s	Warden	Liverpool via By.
14	Orient s	Valentine	Batoum
	Africa s	Sigelken	Hamburg via By.
	Assyria s	Peck	Bombay
16	Lobella	Owen	London
17	Simla	Grier	Persian Gulf
	Satrunji s	Fakir Ahmed	Bombay
	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
	Amra s		Do.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
11	Dumra s	Livingstone	Bombay
12	La Sevne s	Etrenne	Aden
13	Bahaduri s	Keyzer	Bombay
14	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.
	City of London s	Warden	Basora
15	Ataka s	Bement	Hull
17	Assyria s	Peck	Persian Gulf
	Satrunji s	Fakir Ahmed	Bombay
	Amra s		Do.
	Simla s	Grier	Do.
18	Branksome Hall	Hood	Liverpool

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Ras Rowa, Deason, D Graan & Co., for P S for Orders.
" Mount Tabor, Chivers, Eduljee Dinsha, for Bombay
" Orient, Valentine, Volkart Brothers, not known
" Africa, Segelken, D Graham & Co. for Hamburg
" Lobella Owen McIver, Mackenzie & Co. for Bombay.
" Dwarka, Tice McIver, Mackenzie & Co. for Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AD IMPORTS.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH SEPTEMBER. 1895.)

EXPORTS.

Assyria s (Bombay)—3,905 cwts rapeseed, &c, for transhipment to Dunkirk ; 47,908 lbs tea.
Kola s (Bombay)—128 cwts wool unpressed, 1,080 cwts rapeseed, &c, 8,032 cwts wheat and 472 corges skins.
Emir s (Antwerp)—468 bales cotton, 30,839 cwts rapeseed, &c.
Benalder s—100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 2,000 cwts oostorseed and 4,000 cwts mowrasseed, John Fachiri ; 5,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton A S Mocderaliand Co ; 2,000 cwts mourasseed and 8,000 cwts wheat, A Lozasso and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—766 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers 1,000 cwts linseed A Baboukar and Co.
Imperator s—30 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 62 Nos teak square, Alex Mokemic.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,002 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

City of Venice s—111 pieces prints (foreign.)
Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—467 pieces white goods (foreign) 244 pieces prints (foreign) and 5,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign)
Simla s (Bombay)—3,693 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign.)
City of Dublin s (Liverpool via Bombay)—204 pieces prints (foreign.)
Dumra s (Bombay)—61 pieces grey goods (foreign) 675 pieces grey goods (Indian) 2,409 pieces white goods (foreign) and 1,016 pieces prints (foreign.)
Methley Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—2,500 pieces grey goods (foreign) 650 pieces white goods (foreign) and 112 pieces prints (foreign.)
Kola s (Bombay)—570 pieces grey goods (foreign) 3,898 pieces grey goods (Indian) 300 pieces white goods (foreign) 120 pieces prints (foreign) and 294 pieces prints (Indian.)
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—800 pieces grey goods (Indian) 900 pieces white goods (foreign) and 300 pieces prints (foreign.)
Johannisberjer s (Hamburg and Antwerp)—148 pieces prints (foreign) 3,991 cwts iron bar, &c.
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—46,681 pieces grey goods, (foreign). 46,794 pieces white goods (foreign) 68,765 pieces prints (foreign). 1,07,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 51,544 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 949 cwts iron bar, &c, 114 cwts steel.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—6,687 pieces grey goods (foreign), 23,929 pieces grey goods (Indian), 21,361 pieces white goods (foreign), 8,964 pieces prints (foreign) 12 pieces prints (Indian), 6,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 30,975 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,399 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 4 cwts iron, &c, 25 cwts copper, and 28 cwts yellow metal.
Dumra s (Bombay)—2,674 pieces grey goods (foreign) 31,904 pieces grey goods (Indian), 13,953 pieces white goods (foreign), 5,648 pieces prints (foreign), 24,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 7,175 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 75 cwts copper, 5 cwts yellow metal.
Kapurthala s (Bombay)—2750 pieces prints (foreign), 413 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns (foreign).
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—950 pieces grey goods (foreign) 630 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,388 pieces white goods (foreign) 2,418 pieces prints (foreign).
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—160 pieces grey goods (foreign) 50 pieces grey goods (Indian) 1850 pieces white goods (foreign) 1455 pieces prints (foreign), 2400 pieces T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 40 cwts copper, and 110 cwts yellow metal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LONDON.

Pininsular s—6 cwts ivory, Ebram Passya and Co ; 4 cwts ivory, M Abdoolrahman 3 cwts ivory Elias Hajee Hamed.
Coromandel s—120 bales hemp, 71 packages matting and 4 bundles coir dormets Tyabjee and Co.
Coromandel s—14 cwts of deer horns, J W Remtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Benalder s—100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 2,000 cwts oostorsead and 4,000 cwts mowrassed, John Fachiri ;

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

MONSOON

BOOTS

BLACK ENGLISH CALF.....Rs. 16
" " " EXTRA STOUT " 17

OUR
BOOTS & SHOES
ARE WELL KNOWN
FOR
EXCELLENCE OF WORK,
QUALITY OF MATERIAL,
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GOOD STYLE AND FIT,
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THOROUGHLY WATER-TIGHT
BEST SCOTCH GRAIN HIDE, RS. 20.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GEOFFROY & DELORE;

28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

[redacted]

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

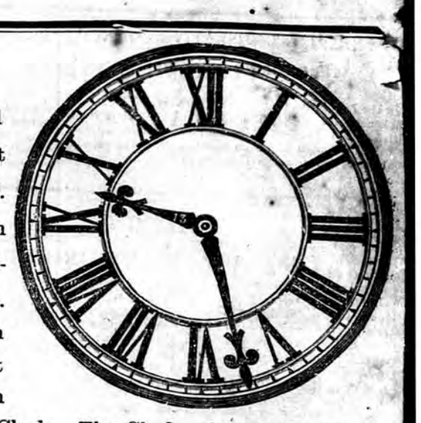
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 16.

CHLORODYNE

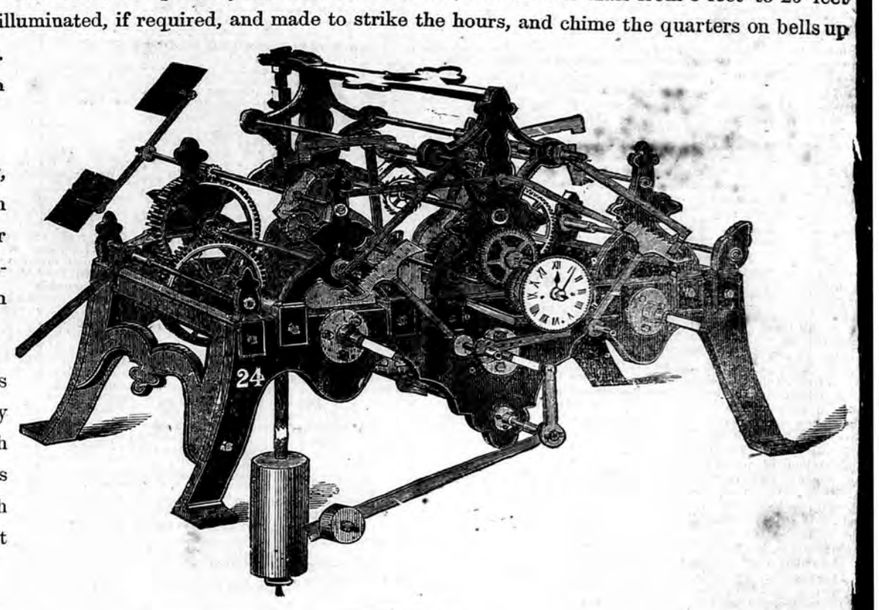
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

6-LIGHTS, FITTED PERFECTLY STORMPROOF, WITH GREEN CARD-BOARD SHADES.

—

OLD BILLIARD FRAMES, FITTED WITH NEW LAMPS AND SHADES.

—

No. 7966.

The "NUR-I-JEHAN."

BILLIARD LAMPS.

SINGLE, FITTED WITH LARGE AND POWERFUL NOT STORMPROOF CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS, AS PER ILLUSTRATION, IN LARGE VARIETY.

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